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COVERAGE OF WARSAW PACT MINISTERS MEETING IN MOSCOW

For reportage on the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Moscow, see the Communist Relations section of the 26 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION REVIEWED

AU191140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 87 p 6

[Josef Cajka article: "CEMA Collaboration in the Chemical Industry"]

[Text] The chemical industry is developing at a rapid rate in the CEMA countries due to the considerable investments in this branch. A significant role is also played by mutual cooperation.

The intensification of the international socialist division of labor in chemistry is reflected in the growing number of specialization and cooperation agreements that are based on specialized exchanges. For example, plastic and synthetic materials are mainly supplied by the USSR, GDR, and CSSR; synthetic rubber by the USSR, GDR, and Romania; varnishes and paints by the GDR, Poland, and Romania; Hungary has a significant share in exporting pharmaceutical industry and cosmetic products.

The joint construction of chemical plants is also being expanded, as illustrated by the example of the Ust-Illimsk cellulose plant. Structural changes are also significant; they are based on exchanging chemical products from low energy-consumption production processes for products which are "energy-intensive." A treaty on this form of cooperation was signed in 1979; it enables smaller CEMA states to exchange small-volume chemical products for basic chemical products. Cooperation in crude oil refining is also progressing.

In many instances the CEMA states' cooperation has made it possible to intensify the concentration of national production, to remove unjustified parallelism in production, and to further implement scientific-technical progress. However, the demand for quite a number of important chemical products in CEMA states exceeds the supply. Actual volumes of delivery often do not meet the criteria that the partners had mutually agreed on in the contracts. Difficulties are also cropping up in the coordination of foreign trade prices. These shortcomings must be speedily resolved also, inter alia, within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, which touches on a number of problems in the development of the CEMA states' chemical industry.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO CONVENE 25 JUNE

AU241244 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, March 24 (ATA) — The plenum of the General Council of Trade Unions of Albania was held on March 23 morning at the hall of the "Ali Kelmendi" Palace of Culture.

Besides the members of the plenum, chairmen of the councils of the trade unions of the districts and of regions, leading cadres of the main departments and mass organizations and other people invited attended the plenum.

The plenum of the General Council of the TUA, decided to convene the 10th Congress of TUA, on June 25, 1987, in Tirana. [passage omitted]

BEKTESHI, GEGPRIFTI VISIT TIMBER COMBINE

AU251226 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, March 25 (ATA) — The 40th anniversary of the creation of "Misto Mame" Timber Processing Combine "Hero of Socialist Labor" was celebrated in Tirana, on March 24.

Meeting was organized on the occasion, which was also attended by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, and other comrades. [passage omitted]

REVISIONISTS TERMED 'FALSIFIERS OF SOCIALISM'

AU231602 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Mar 87 pp 3-4

[Article by Prof Vangjel Moisiu: "'Crisis of Socialism' or of the Falsifiers of Socialism?"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Especially after World War II, which brought about a number of changes and new manifestations, the social forces were confronted in a particularly acute manner with a number of important and vital problems that needed to be tackled and solved. [passage omitted]

This was the period that "favored" the presentation of bourgeois society as the society of "general well-being," as the "consumer society," the "post-capitalist and post-industrial society" in which capitalism and socialism "are being merged and fused into one single entity." The bourgeoisie set in motion its entire deceitful ideological arsenal to prove the futility and the lack of need for revolutionary class struggles.

But the intensive demagogy of the bourgeoisie could not conceal the bitter and severe reality of the capitalist society, its deep class contradictions, and the forms and dimensions of capitalist exploitation. [passage omitted]

The "socialism" conceived by the Eurocommunists was presented as a hybrid society where socialist and capitalist elements at the base and in the superstructure coexist and interact in the fields of property, classes, and political parties. In other words, a state composed of all classes, of all parties, and of all ideologies. [passage omitted]

The question about socialism and socialist society, what they represent and what they really achieve, is no longer a subject for research or a problem pertaining to the future; they are a concrete reality, an entire historical practice, a tangible social system. Genuine scientific socialism, formulated and propagated by the classics texts of Marxism-Leninism, was achieved and lived for a long time in the Soviet Union and a number of other formerly socialist countries, and it lives on and progresses in socialist Albania. The attempts currently being made by opportunists or the Eurocommunists to "prove" that genuine socialism has never existed in any country, that the socialist society built by Lenin and Stalin in the Soviet Union was a "deformation of socialism," or "a failure," and that even Albanian socialism "in a backward country is a formal experience without stimulating effects" -- all this is merely a reflection of a hostile attitude toward socialism as a doctrine and historical experience, a reflection of their efforts to preserve the existing bourgeois order.

Sociologists, historians, philosophers, and ecologists of varied bourgeois and revisionist tendencies who talks about "the crisis of socialism" and its inability to assert its own values preach "open Marxism," relying on the multiple ways of understanding it. These theories are based on the great ideological confusion that exists in the international communist and workers movement concerning socialist formation, as well as on the variety of models, and of "socialist" roads in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. The economic and political reforms loudly proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev at the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum were also labeled by the bourgeoisie as a reflection of "the crisis of the socialist system." [passage omitted]

In speaking about the "crisis of socialism," the bourgeoisie and its opportunistic supporters are interested in creating confusion among the workers and the peoples throughout the world, darkening the horizons of their struggle, diverting them from the correct road of revolutionary struggle for social and national liberation, diminishing their hope and confidence in the ideals of socialism and in the superiority of the socialist system, and removing from them the influence of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. [passage omitted]

Can we say that the bourgeois-revisionist regression or degeneration that occurred in the Soviet Union and elsewhere constitutes a legitimate and inevitable process, and that this regression is a testimony to the crisis of socialism as a theoretical doctrine and social order? Such an assumption is entirely without foundation. [passage omitted]

"There is no question in our time," Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out," either of copying revisionist pseudosocialisms nor of inventing new socialisms. Socialism does exist. Developed in theory and practice, it has accumulated a rich historical experience synthesized through Marxist-Leninist theory, proving its vitality in life Revolutionary forces will find the correct road to socialisms by relying on this scientific theory implemented in accordance with each country's prevailing" conditions. It is the degraded pseudosocialist variants and their pseudosocialist counterfeit "doctrines" that are vegetating in the swamp of an all-round political, ideological, economic, and moral crisis. [passage omitted]

We have always despised and rejected the illegitimate models of opportunistic prunings based on compromises, reforms, and alliances with the bourgeoisie, these have nothing in common with scientific socialism.

WORKERS' CONTROL GROUP CRITICIZES BUREAUCRATS

AU231733 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Mar 87 p 1-2

[Article by Idajet Ibrahimi, Irma Shehu, Xhelal Cullaj, Zydie Tusha, and Enver Ismailati, members of the Workers and Peasants Control Group, within the Tirana Region No 1 Party Committee: "Ties With People and Militant Labor Nip Signs of Bureaucratism in the Bud"]

[Excerpts] The Tirana Region No 1 Party Committee recently sent us on a control trip to certain offices to clearly answer the question: "Do administrative cadres bear responsibility and render an account of their work in the sectors which they cover?" The objective of the control was to cover important problems that Comrade Ramiz Alia recently drew attention to at the AWP Central Committee Second Plenum.

It is often said that the work of the administration is best seen at the base, in the prompt awareness and swift solution of problems that arise. We noticed efforts being made in this field, and there is no lack of positive results.

There are worthy cadres in the administration who never rest until they have done their duty to the last detail and to a high standard. But must clumsy and incompetent cadres who get in the way of the others be allowed to work alongside them? Let us be specific. The accountability of cadres to the masses, in the sectors they deal with and where there are shortfalls and problems, is a well-known party principle. But what happens? Personnel departments in the Ministries of Agriculture, Domestic Trade, Industry and Mines, Energy, and Finance make "plans for account-rendering before the masses," but these are not followed through and carried out by every cadre. Indeed, the Ministry of Agriculture this year has not even formulated a plan under the curious pretext that "we are reorganizing the administration." (?!) [passage omitted]

The director of the fruit and vegetable division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Flamur Celmeta, visited the workplace last year on the average of only 6 days a month, and has registered just 5 total days during the first 2 months of this year. We did not have to go far to prove this, merely to the Tirana Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise, which, like other enterprises, encounters problems which require the help of the administration. We discovered that the cadre in question did not make any effort, either last year or this, to take part in a single meeting or discussion in the collective, let alone to render an account of his own work. The only link between this director of a division and the enterprise (or, rather, its office) was over the telephone; this was how he was informed of the progress of work. (?!) The party has strongly condemned such bureaucratic attitudes. [passage omitted]

There are also failures in the organizational and control work of the Ministry of Finance and the bank. One wonders how many problems the Ministry of Finance and the bank have. The party has drawn attention more than once to this ministry, the State Bank, and its branches in the districts, and at the AWP Central Committee Second Plenum attention was specifically directed to increasing ministerial control, and its control through the the lek.

For example, it is well known that not all credit and investments given to considerable numbers of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises are used where they should be (and there are millions involved). [paragraph continues]

They do not achieve their desired effects, such as, it is said, the considerable sums for planting orchards. But does the control of the Ministry of Finance and the banks, centrally and in the districts, work with proper efficiency? No, this is why there is a lack of precise and daily information when the party instructs the Ministry of Finance and the banks to "give the red light" whenever irregularities occur. This has not always happened, because there are such cadres as the manager of the finance division, Kujtim Brovina, who told us that "it is not our job to keep track of investments in enterprises, cooperatives, and agricultural enterprises. It is the job of the ministries and the sections of the executive committees. We have ties with these." And have you no ties with the workplace? This attitude is as harmful as it is unacceptable.

We presented our observations and suggestions to a meeting of administrative workers, in the presence of the managers, and our conclusions were supported and considered helpful. We also suggested administrative measures, such as warnings of dismissal. The transfer of these people, and not simply of these alone, would be of benefit to the work of the cadres themselves, since we now know the benefits and have wide experience in this field of moving cadres around. The party has set major and important tasks before the administration. Their execution requires energy and enterprise in the work of every cadre, so that problems can be solved at the point where they arise without delays. This demands more responsibility and control in the work of cadres, and a more creative, practical, and militant spirit.

Finally the control group made up of workers from our region visited the administration several more times. For the sake of the observations, and always said to us, "We agree, comrade workers." Though their words were not always followed up by the appropriate measures, especially in correcting the situation, we think that it will not happen that way this time.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV VISIT

Speaks at BCP Aktiv

AU241701 Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Mikhail Solomentsev, Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Party Control at the CC of the CPSU, expressed the Soviet people's satisfaction with the socio-economic advancement of Bulgaria, with the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Meeting party activitists in Sofia today, Mr Mikhail Solomentsev, who is paying a working visit here, said that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria maintain an ever more efficient, mutually advantageous and all-round cooperation on a steadily expanding material basis. Considerable work has been done by the two countries' party and state bodies, by enterprises and research centres for the promotion of the most advanced forms of socialist integration. More than 80 Soviet organizations work on the development of direct links with their Bulgarian counterparts. Arrangements are nearing completion for the establishment of more than 50 Soviet-Bulgarian enterpirses, associations and organizations.

Further on, Mr Mikhail Solomentsev spoke about his country's economic policy. He said that the Soviet economy is being restructured, that the Soviet Union promotes its international cooperation, above all with the fraternal countries. "Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation is inseparable from the two countries' active part in the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for the Scientific and Technological Progress of the C.M.E.A. Member Countries up to the Year 2000," the guest said. Discussing the international situation, Mr Mikhail Solomentsev emphasized that there is a growing awareness among people on the planet that new political thinking is the CPSU answer to the challenge of the times. It is a principled policy pursued by the CPSU to seek tirelessly solutions paving the way to mutually acceptable agreements and equal security. Guided by precisely these principles, the Soviet Union suggested a separate consideration of the question of European-based medium-range missiles and the conclusion of a separate and immediate agreement on the matter.

The speaker went on to say that the Soviet people are now living in the rhythm of vigorous innovation. The CPSU has elaborated the idea of the country's accelerated socio-economic growth, of social reogranization and renovation. The CPSU has adopted decisions consistent with the watershed nature of our time, and it has rallied the entire people for the fulfillment of these decisions. "The January 1987 Plenum of the CC of the CPSU takes a special place in the implementation of the strategic line of reconstruction. The plenum has emerged as a political event of historic importance," Mr Mikhail Solomentsev said, adding that the Soviet people have every reason to link their own plans, the destinies of socialism, social progress and world peace with the reform programme. Further on, the speaker told about the wide-ranging organizing and political work of the CPSU for the realization of the plenum's decisions, for the creative upsurge of the masses. "A new moral and political atmosphere is setting in. The principles of openness, truthfulness and intransigence to shortcomings are gaining ground, and they work," he emphasized. Mr Mikahil Solomentsev indicated that no sphere is left outside the scope of an expanding and all-pervasive "perestroyka". This gives the working people a new predisposition to work, it yields tangible, practical results. This is evidenced, among other things, by the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 12th Five-Year period.

The speaker said that the CPSU views the new policy line in the light of the more comprehensive unfolding of the potential of socialism as a social system. The all-round promotion of socialist democracy is of primary importance in this respect. There are no two ways about it, it is either democratization, or social inertia and conservatism.

Mr Mikhail Solomentsev spoke about the economic democratization in progress, about the measures to prefect the country's electoral system, about the CPSU principled formulation on the promotion of inner-party democracy.

He dwelt on the efforts to encourage "glasnost", criticism and self-criticism, and above all grass-roots criticism. "The attitude to criticism is a touch stone of the political maturity of the cadres, their capability to carry out the reconstruction in practical terms," Mr Solomentsev emphasized.

The guest stressed the need for a radical renovation of the cadre policy to bring it in conformity with present-day standards. In all spheres of social life, the CPSU is seeking to promote cadres who can break with the inertia and with groove [as received], who can lead people behind them, who can work creatively and consistently to translate the party line into reality.

In the reorganization conditions, Mr Mikhail Solomentsev said further on, the CPSU plays an objectively growing role as a guiding and leading force of society. The CPSU sets more stringent requirements to all its organizations, and it reforms its style and methods of work.

Winding up, Mr Mikhail Solomentsev said that the January 1987 Plenum of the CC of the CPSU is considered abroad as a major event in the life of Soviet society. "Our enemies acknowledge that we are serious about the innovative process, although they make no secret of their desire to see what they call a 'liberalization' of Soviet society, a watering-down of the U.S.S.R's socialist foundations. Certainly, this will not be the case. We are not steering away from socialism, but through reconstruction, we realize the potential of the socialist system. We want more socialism in our country."

The fraternal parties and countries see in the documents of the January 1987 Plenum of the CC of the CPSU above all a creative approach to the solution of the complicated problems facing socialist construction.

Speaks at Friendship Rally

AU261932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] On 26 March the delegation of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, visited the Metalik metal-cutting machines plant in Pazardzhik. The guests showed great interest in the production of R-200 processing centers, which is taking place in close cooperation with the Ivanovsk machine building trust in the USSR.

A Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting took place. Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev spoke at the meeting.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ASSESSED

AU261840 Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 26 Mar 87

["In Interest of European and World Security" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA commentator Vladimir Ignatov) -- The regular session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has once again displayed the resolution of these countries to struggle for liquidation of the nuclear threat, for strengthening peace and security in the old continent, for the building of a new world without violence and war.

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states discussed the whole complex of most topical issues of our times: the limitation of nuclear arms race, prevention of space militarization, removal of nuclear weapons for Europe, the step by step reduction of the military opposition in this region, deepening of the cooperation between the states and the peoples of the two social systems in all spheres.

It was stressed at the Moscow meeting that the further development of the CSCE process may consolidate detente and turn it into a comprehensive process. The Vienna meeting of the states that have signed the Final Helsinki Act, acquires even more important role because it may introduce dynamism in the all European process, and even more it may raise it on a higher level.

The foreign ministers emphasized that the Warsaw Treaty member states are ready to search for mutually acceptable means and approaches to future negotiations for reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, on the basis of the principles of equality, reciprocity and balance, as well as of mutual respect of the interests of all countries concerned.

At the Moscow session it was mutually and unanimously stressed that the establishing of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans, in Central and North Europe, as well as in other regions, will contribute to the strengthening of security on the continent and to the reduction of the level of military confrontation. The ministers of foreign affairs declared that their countries will cooperate for the realization of the proposals in this direction, Bulgaria's proposal for turning of the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-weapon-free zone included.

At this session Bulgaria demonstrated once again her readiness for the settlement of all problems, big and small, which will avert and finally remove the nuclear threat from the Balkans, Europe and the world. The document adopted in Moscow will indisputably become a landmark in the efforts of Bulgaria and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states for a new political climate of dialogue and trust, for disarmament and peace.

ENVOY DENIES TALKS ON LINKS WITH ISRAEL

LD231212 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0941 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Mar (KUNA) Bulgarian Ambassador to Kuwait Engels Manchev today denied recent press reports to the effect that talks are in progress between his country and Israel for the resumption of diplomatic relations between them.

In a statement to KUNA the ambassador described as "baseless allegations" the reports of a meeting between Bulgarian and Israeli officials to discuss this matter.

He said that Bulgaria feels the reason for it severing relations with Israel in 1967 still exist. "These reasons are Israel's continued occupation of the Arab lands and the refusal by the ruling government circles in Israel to heed the demands of the world public to grant the Palestinian Arab people their legitimate right including their right to establish a sovereign state," he said.

He accused "certain" quarters of propagating these reports with the purpose of "harming the cordial sincere relations between the Bulgarian and Arab peoples."

RUDE PRAVO HAILS UPCOMING GORBACHEV VISIT

AU260851 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "On Our Common Ship Toward Our Common Goals"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak Communists and all our people are convinced that the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to our fatherland, which was announced at the rostrum of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session, will be a significant event in the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties and states and between the peoples of our two countries.

The first echoes from our plants, individual agricultural cooperative farms, schools, and offices, from wherever our citizens live and work, already convincingly show that the news of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit was received with enthusiasm by our entire public. We are sincerely glad that Socialist Czechoslovakia will be visited by this prominent world statesman, untiring fighter for world peace, and top representative of the party of Soviet Communists, who has acquired such outstanding merit in raising socialism's prestige throughout the world.

The line formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress and further elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee's January session represents a creative development of Marxism-Leninism under contemporary conditions. The acceleration of the Soviet Union's economic and social development and the restructuring of Soviet society are truly a revolutionary step. Restructuring means the resolute overcoming of stagnation processes and the elimination of obstacles hampering further progress. It means the acceleration of the economic and social development of the whole of society. Restructuring means that one relies on the creative, living work of the masses; constantly enhances the role of intensive factors in economic development; constantly promotes the all-round development of science; steadily improves the satisfaction of the working people's needs; and wages a consistent struggle against all deformations of socialist morality. The purpose of restructuring is to equip socialism with the most modern forms of social organization and to make maximum use of the enormous political, economic, and moral potential provided by the socialist social system. Herein, restructuring goes beyond the national framework; in many respects it is undoubtedly a source of inspiration for the international communist and workers movement and for the socialist countries.

At its January session the CPSU Central Committee adopted extensive resolutions of fundamental importance and concern for the further development of socialist democracy and the socialist self-management of the people. They also arm our own party and our own people, and provide inspiration for our own social practices; they mobilize us to undertake deeper reforms and more courageous steps to equip socialism with the most up-to-date forms of social organization.

At the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the results of the January session "are encountering an extraordinary echo throughout our country, among the Czechoslovak public. This was also manifested at the annual membership meetings of the party's primary organizations held in February. There the communists expressed full support for the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee's January plenum, which they regard as a basic contribution to the solution of the theoretical and practical issues involved in the further development of socialism.

Our party sees the CPSU Central Committee's January session as a model of Leninist adherence to principle in the solution of urgent issues of social development and as a source of strength and inspiration for its own work for the further development of socialism. That is also why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed unanimous support and high appreciation for the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee's January plenum.

Throughout its history, the CPCZ has always attributed outstanding importance to the experience of Soviet Communists. We learned from this rich experience during the years of the bourgeois republic; we learned how to fight capitalism. The heroic fight of Soviet Communists and of the Soviet people during World War II encouraged us in our struggle against fascism. When the war ended and our peoples embarked on a new road, we learned from the Soviet Communists how to build socialism. We have even more reasons to learn from the USSR's experience today. It tells us how further to develop and improve our socialist society.

All of Czechoslovakia is happily preparing itself for Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit. We are convinced it will result in a further intensification and deepening of cooperation in all spheres including the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Czechoslovak-Soviet collaboration is traditional and profound. It has reached high standards, and it is dynamically developing in harmony with the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty between the two countries. Our life provides ample daily proof of this. We are on the same ship as the Soviet people, sailing toward the same goals.

The Communists and all our people will warmly welcome Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in our fatherland as representative of the Soviet Union's peace policy and as a politician whose every effort is aimed at averting the danger represented by the constantly growing arsenals of destructive arms. His efforts for international detente and disarmament have become the symbol of progressive and peaceful forces throughout the world against war and against the danger of nuclear death.

The closest possible cooperation ties exist between the CPCZ and CPSU, between the CSSR and USSR, and on international issues.

The CPCZ and CPSU are united in their views on all international political issues. We are jointly striving to remove the risks and dangers of the present world. That is why we fully support the realization of the program for eliminating nuclear and other kinds of destructive weapons by the end of the present century, as formulated in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986. We also support other Soviet disarmament initiatives, among them the proposal to withdraw intermediate-range missiles from Europe. We are ready to take an even more active part in the realization of this far-reaching disarmament program.

We will welcome Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Socialist Czechoslovakia as the representative of the fraternal party of Soviet Communists, as the representative of the great Soviet people and as the most cherished guest of all.

MALINOWSKI, DELEGATION IN USSR, MEET GROMYKO

For reportage on Speaker of the Sejm Roman Malinowski's visit to the Soviet Union and his meeting with Andrey Gromyko, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD270001 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today received in Prague Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin. They discussed questions of mutual cooperation and exchanged views on topical problems in the current international situation.

HUNGARIAN MINORITY COMMITTEE REPORTS ATTACKS

WA271030 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Mar 87 p 6

[Text] The Committee for the Defense of the Rights of the Hungarian Minority in Czechoslovakia has confirmed that in Bratislava several attacks were directed against buildings of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia at the beginning of the month.

According to a document distributed on 22 March in Prague by Miklos Duray, leader of the committee and a signer of the dissident Charter 77 manifesto, during the night of 8-9 March unknown persons set fire to the meeting room and rehearsal hall of the folk dance ensemble of the Hungarian minority, Ifju Szivek (Young Hearts), using bottles of gasoline.

Unknown persons destroyed the glassed-in hall of the Hungarian-language daily UJ SZO [NEW WORD] and broke the windowpanes of the cultural center of the organization of Hungarian workers in Czechoslovakia, CEMADOK.

In the letter addressed to the attorney general of Slovakia, the committee also indicated that the statue of Hungarian national poet Sandor Petofi was also systematically damaged in Bratislava, that employees of Hungarian institutions had received threatening telephone calls, and that the inscription "Death to the Hungarians" had appeared on walls in the village of Rimavska Sobota (South-East).

According to the committee, these acts are the result of an official policy that aims to "oppress the Hungarian minority in the economic and cultural areas and incite anti-Hungarian hatred."

Hungarians represent the most important national minority in Czechoslovakia, with about 600,000 people, who are concentrated primarily in Slovakia.

CPSL PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES UPCOMING PLENUM

LD261738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee Presidium today discussed the preparation of the forthcoming Central Committee session. In this connection it discussed its political organizational action in securing the results of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session and of the CPSL Central Committee session, and it noted information about the development of the membership base of the party in Slovakia. It stated that during the past year greater attention has been given to perfecting the education of communists and to the quality of internal party life. The Presidium also discussed a report on the activity of the staffs and units of the people's militias in Slovakia in the past year. It praised the fact that under the leadership of party organs and organizations, their political and battle readiness continues to deepen. It expressed thanks and appreciation to the members of people's militias for the fulfillment of last year's tasks.

Discussing the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission report on the implementation of measures emerging from checks on party work, the Presidium criticized the quality of the implementation of the measures adopted. It stated that so far they have not markedly influenced the strengthening of party and state discipline and emphasized that every inconsistency means the weakening of the political prestige of party organizations in their areas of influence.

The CPSL Central Committee Presidium also praised the revolutionary contribution of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee and pointed out the vital need to creatively and in a principled way make use of its innovative, theoretical and practical conclusions in solving key tasks in the strategy of speeding up the development of Slovakia.

PITRA SPEAKS ON RESTRUCTURING IN AGRICULTURE

AU231505 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Mar 87 p 3

["From" the speech by Frantisek Pitra, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the ninth session of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers in Prague on 10 March]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The system of current agricultural management already contains a number of substantial elements which are found in the "Principles for Restructuring the Economic Mechanism." This, perhaps, could be the reason why incorrect views have been cropping up in quite a few quarters, as if restructuring the economic mechanism should not apply to agriculture. But here, too, it is necessary to continue to improve planning and increase the role of supplier-user relations and economic agreements. Here, too, it is necessary to make marked progress in objectifying economic instruments, procurement prices, criteria-based [kriterialni] remittances and subsidies, in streamlining and better arranging the entire management sphere's organization.

Here, too, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the intra-enterprise system of management and enhance the human factor's role. The aim in the endeavor to improve the plan will be to make objectified normative rules -- those that are in kind as well as the economic ones -- the basis of the plan setting. It will also be necessary to continue to strengthen the position of the customer for and the consumer of agricultural and food products. Just as in the other branches of the national economy, the system of economic instruments must ensure greater comparability between production and economic results. It must more objectively express the share in the creation and use of national income. Understandably, the objectively existing special features of agriculture must be respected here. However, this modification of the branches of the instrument system must operate in the same direction as the general principles and intent of the entire national economic system.

It will be necessary to set and again objectify the rates [sazby] of the criteria-based instruments for remittances and compensation, the taxes on real estate property [pozemky], and differentiation bonuses [diferencialni priplatky] on the basis of land stock quality. Therefore, one has to reckon with agricultural enterprises being categorized anew on the basis of the production-economic capacity of soils and the assessment of some other objectifying factors. Only in this way will it be possible to scientifically resolve the influence of various natural conditions on the agricultural enterprise economy and establish an exacting and comparable environment for individual enterprises. This is also the starting prerequisite for switching to self-funding and independent economic accountability [chozrascotni samostatnost] system.

From this it is obvious that in agriculture we also have a lot to do in perfecting the system. The 37 points of the principles recently published cannot provide an answer to a number of specific questions we are asked when explaining them. These answers will be provided only by the comprehensive document and its application to the specific conditions of individual branches. [passage omitted]

The frank and comradely atmosphere of the recent consultation between secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal CEMA countries made it possible to discuss the issue of ensuring the people's nutrition, which is undoubtedly one of the most momentous issues. The main common denominator in all speeches was the endeavor aimed at improving mutual cooperation. Problems which weaken the result of the efforts for comprehensive intensification in the individual countries and the community as the whole were openly discussed. And the main thing was that, at the same time, a proposal was made on how to resolve problems with joint efforts. A number of concrete suggestions dealing with deepening cooperation: in the sphere of biotechnologies as well as in the mutual division of labor; in jointly resolving the problems of agricultural and food machinery, packaging, packaging materials, pesticides, mineral fertilizers, and such like, resulted from the consultation.

In harmony with the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's conclusions, all these suggestions are currently being concretely assessed with the aim of actively contributing to the acceleration of the process of social labor division in the agricultural-industrial complexes of the CEMA countries as an important prerequisite for a faster advance on the road toward the comprehensive intensification of agriculture. [passage omitted]

We too have taken the first step by approving the "Principles For Restructuring the Economic Mechanism." We have decided to support restructuring not because it is being carried out in the Soviet Union, but because it arises from our internal needs. From the need to accelerate socioeconomic development, from the need to accelerate a rise in our people's standard of living. Restructuring has also been called for by socialism's global interests struggle for peace and social progress. It has been called for by socialism's need to prove its advantage in the most important sphere, that is, the economy.

As the Soviet comrades do, we too are asking ourselves what has to be done so that restructuring the economic mechanism does not meet the same fate some of our previous intentions met. We in the Central Committee Presidium have also come to the conclusion that it is necessary to create a mechanism which would prevent a return to administrative-directive methods. It is necessary to say openly that the center [centrum] is also strongly inclined to return to these methods. Therefore, the Presidium decided that -- parallel with restructuring the economic mechanism -- work on the preparations of the state enterprise law is to begin. [passage omitted]

In connection with the conclusion of the 10th Congress of United Farmers Cooperatives, work has begun on the amendment to the law on agricultural cooperatives. After an assessment of the draft law in the Central Committee's Agricultural Commission, we have come to the conclusion that, in preparing this momentous document and utilizing the recommendations originating from the 10th Congress of United Farmers Cooperatives' deliberations, we must more broadly demarcate the subject of a cooperative's activity and clearly formulate not only the duties but also the rights of a United Farmers Cooperative and the mechanism which will prevent incompetent interference in its activity, together with a mechanism for further increasing cooperative democracy, people's participation in management, and more effectively motivating them. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR-GDR MANEUVERS, OBSERVERS

Manuevers continue

LD261822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1045 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Magdeburg, 26 Mar ADN -- In the presence of observers from 20 CSCE signatory states, the troops of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) and the National People's Army (NVA) of the GDR continued their exercise on Thursday [26 March]. The troop exercise aims at perfecting the level of training, and deepening the brotherhood-in-arms between the two armies. It is led by the commander in chief of the GSFG, Army General Valeriy Belikov.

In the Magdeburg troop training area, motorized infantry units, backed up by tank companies, occupied a defensive sector together with artillery and mortar troops and repiled attacked by forces from the "orange" side. Their accurate and effective firing was particularly impressive. The defending troops were supported by helicopter gunships and fighter aircraft.

At the start of the exercises, the deputy commander in chief of the GSFG, Lieutenant General Valentin Sadovnikov, outlined the situation at observation point 1. He answered questions from foreign observers.

Luncheon Hosted by Fedorov

LD262140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Magdeburg, 26 Mar ADN -- In the presence of observers from 20 CSCE signatory states, the troops taking part in the joint exercise of the GSFG and the NVA continued their defensive operations on Thursday. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon the deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and chief of staff, Lieutenant General Aleksey Fedorov, arrived in the training grounds and welcomed the guests. During a luncheon hosted by Lt Gen Fedorov for the observers, he expressed the conviction that their presence at this exercise contributes to mutual undersanding and the strengthening of trust between states. This promotes the detente process and security in Europe.

On behalf of the observers, Lieutenant Colonel Louis van Ransbeeck (Belgium) expressed gratitude that they were able to observe the maneuvers by the GSFG and NVA. "We believe that observation can make an important contribution to improved mutual understanding", he said. This, too, will improve the climate in Europe. It will serve European security.

Afterwards, the observers had the opportunity to follow the continuation of the exercises.

During dogged dedfensive combat, the "enemy" was brought to a standstill, particularly as a result of an energetically led counterattack by a tank unit. The Soviet soldiers demonstrated a high degree of military proficiency.

The eventful day in Potsdam will end with a cultural program for the observers, to be staged by the GSFG central song and dance ensemble.

KLEIBER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN OFFICIALS

AU201449 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative to the CEMA received Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CEMA, for cordial talks. The interlocutors discussed problems related to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member countries through the Year 2000, and briefed each other on efforts undertaken in their respective countries toward this goal. They stressed the need for close cooperation in developing the key technologies envisaged in the program, and swiftly introduce them into production. The high level and the fine experience of scientific-technical cooperation between the two friendly countries was evident at the fair, they stated.

Guenther Kleiber also met Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine construction of the Romanian SR, for friendly talks in Leipzig. Problems related to economic and scientific-technical cooperation and to the relations between the two countries were discussed during the talks.

KLEIBER MEETS CEMA SECRETARY IN LEIPZIG

AU232025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) — On Thursday [19 March] in Leipzig, Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and permanent GDR representative to CEMA, received CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev for an exchange of views. The talk dealt with the tasks to be fulfilled in implementing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 and in raising the efficiency of CEMA's work.

In talks with ministers and directors general of combines during his stay, and in visits to the exhibits of the machine tool and processing machinery building sectors, and those of heavy machinery and installation construction at the fair, Vyacheslav Sychev could see for himself the high scientific-technological standards of the products of the GDR's industry and of the GDR's increased economic capacity. In addition, he acquainted himself with the results of the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and the other CEMA member countries.

HONECKER INVITES W. BERLIN FIGURES TO JUBILEE EVENT

AU171308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) — Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th Anniversary of Berlin, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the GDR State Council, has extended invitations to Dankward Buwitt, chairman of the CDU group in West Berlin's Chamber of Deputies, and Walter Rasch, chairman of the FDP group in West Berlin's Chamber of Deputies, to attend the GDR state event on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin in the Palace of the Republic on Marx-Engels square on 23 October as honorary guests.

The letters of invitation were handed over in the rooms of the CDU and FDP groups in the Chamber of Deputies in the Schoenfeld city hall of West Berlin on 13 March by Kurt Loeffler.

W. BERLIN'S MOMPER ACCEPTS HONECKER INVITATION

AU171357 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Gerhard Schneider, deputy chairman and parliamentarian executive secretary of the SPD group in West Berlin's Chamber of Deputies, in his meeting with State Secretary Kurt Loeffler on 13 March, conveyed the message that Walter Momper, head of the SPD group in West Berlin's Chamber of Deputies, accepts with thanks the invitation to him by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th Anniversary of Berlin, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the GDR State Council, to take part in the GDR state event on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin in the Palace of the Republic on 23 October.

In his reply Walter Momper says, among other things, that it would be understood, far beyond Berlin's borders, as a good sign for peace in Europe if individuals who formulate policy in Berlin come together, irrespective of their different legal conceptions, to recall the lessons of Berlin's history and the obligation to create a future free of violence, for which not only we Germans bear a special responsibility.

FISCHER RECEIVES FRG'S SCHAEUBLE FOR TALKS

LD262004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 26 Mar (ADN) -- Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the FRG Federal Chancellory, arrived in Berlin today in connection with an exchange of views which was proposed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, between representatives of the governments of the GDR and the FRG about the possible contribution by the two German states toward the elimination of medium-range weapons.

Federal Minister Schaeuble was also received today by [GDR] Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer at the Foreign Ministry, for a detailed talk. Foreign Minister Fischer explained the GDR's standpoint on the question of the elimination of medium-range weapons and affirmed the proposal already contained in the letter from Erich Honecker to Chancellor Kohl of 2 March 1987, that the GDR and the FRG should reach an understanding about what the two German states could do so that the chance offered by Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for the conclusion of a separate agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, could be used.

Federal Minister Schaeuble underscored the FRG Government's interest in progress toward solving the problem of the elimination of all medium-range weapons in Europe and explained the viewpoint of his government on a series of connected questions.

During the exchange of views, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, questions relating to bilateral relations were also discussed.

In the evening, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer hosted a dinner in honor of Federal Minister Schaeuble.

FRG COURT VOIDS CONVICTION OF THAELMANN KILLER

LD260328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Karlsruhe, 25 March (ADN) -- This afternoon the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe reversed the verdict of the Krefeld regional court against Wolfgang Otto, the murderer of Ernst Thaelmann, on appeal. In an oral justification of the scandalous decision, presiding Judge Hans Wolfgang Schmitt explained that the only thing that remained established was that Ernst Thaelmann had been murdered by the fascists in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

Otto, a former SS staff sergeant, had been sentenced to 4 years last May for being an accessory to the murder of the former chairman of the KEP. The court had regarded it as proven that Otto, as a records clerk to a murder squad in the Buchenwald concentration camp, had taken part in the murder. The trial did not start until after an enforcement procedure by the plaintiff, Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, Ernst Thaelmann's daughter, after decade-long delaying tactics by the FRG judiciary.

SED DELEGATION IN AUSTRIA FOR COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD270018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna, 26 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation from the SED Central Committee, in Austria for the 26th congress of the Communist Party of Austria (KPOe), which starts in Vienna on Friday, met today with members of the Steiermark KPOe reginal executive in Leoben. The delegation, led by Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary ofthe Magdeburg SED Area (Bezirk) Executive, arrived in Austria today.

During the meeting in the Steiermark, the delegation conveyed fraternal greetings from the GDR communists and underlined their firm solidarity with the struggle of the KPOe for peace, democrcy and social progress. The support of the Austrian Communist for the deepening of relations between the two states is highly respected in the GDR, Werner Eberlein said. The hosts expressed recognition of the successes of the socialist German state and its foreign policy aimed at peace and detente.

The SED delegation toured the Donawitz steel works, a branch of Voest-Alpine AG, and had warm meetings with workers and senior staff of the enterprise.

GDR COMMITTED TO SEOUL OLYMPICS, SAYS SINDERMANN

OW251231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO -- East Germany will participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics whether or not North Korea co-hosts the games, a high-ranking East German official said Wednesday.

Horst Sindermann, speaker of the East German Parliament, confirmed his country's participation in the games at a news conference during an official visit to Japan.

Sinderman said that while East Germany still supports North Korea's stand on co-hosting the upcoming olympics, their decision to participate still holds. "We will not only take part but carry away several gold medals too," he said.

North Korea has requested that the coming Olympic games should be held in both North and South Korean territory and the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) is looking into the prospects.

During his visit, Sindermann has held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, members of opposition parties and several religious groups.

Discussions were held on the promotion of nuclear disarmament in the world and other bilateral matters including the exchange of youth, culture and sports groups, Sindermann said.

East Germany is also promoting a nuclear and chemical weapon free zone in central Europe in cooperation with the West German Social Democratic Party.

Czechoslovakia and other European countries are also supporting this plan, he said.

COVERAGE OF SINDERMANN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

For Japanese reportage on People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann's official visit to Japan, see the Japan section of the 26 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CUBA'S ESPIN ARRIVES TO ATTEND WOMEN'S MEETING

FL211610 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has arrived in Berlin, GDR, heading a delegation that will attend a preparatory meeting of the upcoming World Women's Congress. The main subject to be discussed at the bureau meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation, which will be held from 24 to 26 March, will be planning of the organization's world congress, scheduled for June in Moscow, Soviet Union. At this time, representatives of women's organizations from the five continents will discuss matters related to women's problems and their integration in to society, among others. Likewise, the women will analyze the urgent request of Third World countries to establish a new international economic order aimed at solving the foreign debt problem and putting an end to those countries' backwardness and poverty.

HONECKER ATTENDS YOUTH SEMINAR OPENING

LD230938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German C942 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) — An international youth peace seminar opened at the Berlin Congress Hall in Alexander Square this morning. At the invitation of the FDJ Central Committee, it was attended by representatives of national youth associations from more than 100 countries, and also by international and regional organizations.

At the opening of the seminar the representatives of the world's progressive youth welcomed with great pleasure Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Committee, most cordially welcomed the guests from all parts of the world to 750-year-old Berlin.

The talks of the 5-day meeting will focus on the joint contribution of the young generation to peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno, to international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Honecker Address

AU251034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Dear Friends and comrades:

On behalf of the party and state leadership of the GDR, I cordially welcome you to our capital, the city of peace, Berlin. We are very pleased that representatives of the progressive world youth movement from over 100 countries and of the most important international youth and student organizations have accepted the invitation from the FDJ Central Council to attend the "International Youth Peace Seminar." In this way the FDJ is continuing its honorable tradition to be the host to progressive world youth of all continents and to offer it the opportunity for an open exchange of views on the issues and problems of concern to them.

You have gathered at this meeting in the conviction that today it is more necessary then ever to work with joint responsibility for the survival of human civilization. In view of the growing nuclear arsenals, a war would no longer be the continuation of politics by other means but the end of all politics, even the disappearance of mankind.

To rise against this acute danger, to unite irrespective of ideology, social background or religious denomination, and to thwart in this common cause the forces of irrationality and those who gamble with death corresponds to a deep humanist sense of responsibility. Therefore, for the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, it is more than a political duty to support as much as possible the FDJ initiative for this peace forum right from the beginning. We are convinced that your deliberations will further impart powerful impetus to the joint fight by the youth from all continents for peace and security, detente and disarmament, international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. Our country deems it an honor to be a good host to you, dear friends.

The struggle to maintain peace has always been at the center of its work since the birth of the organized youth movement. Even at the first international conference of socialist youth organizations 80 years ago in Stuttgart, the delegates linked, their demands for social youth protection and socialist education to a clear declaration of war against militarism. It was a logical consequence that a Prussian minister of war opposed the first president of the Socialist Youth International, Karl Liebknecht, and had him sentenced in a treason trial to 1 and 1/2 years' fortress imprisonment because of his pamphlet "Militarism and Anti-Militarism With Special Regard to the International Youth Movement."

The best sons and daughters of the German people opposed this terror. The courage of Karl Liebknecht, who courageously shouted "Down with war" in the Potsdam Square in Berlin on 1 May 1916, will be remembered forever.

Love of life and hatred of the warmongers and their backers united young communists and social-democrats, young Christians and followers of other religions, steadfast patriots in the unshakable resistance against Hitler fascism. Many of them paid their courageous advocacy for the common ideals with their life or spent many years in concentration camps and prisons. Liberated from the machine of fascist destruction we swore, in view of the experiences of history, human suffering and destroyed cities, to never again permit war to emanate from German soil. About my thoughts which moved me after the liberation from fascism, I wrote in an article on 3 August 1945: "Now youth will have to prove itself. It must help actively to build up a new, better, democratic Germany. It must help shape from which has been defiled by nazism, a Germany which will acquire respect in the world as a country of peace, culture and progress." Erich Honecker, "On the SED Youth Policy," Berlin 1985, Volume 1, page 12.

Even before admission to the WFDY, we FDJ members participated with enthusiasm and much personal involvement in international peace activities. Forty years ago, in June, 1947, as chairman of the FDJ I had the honor, at the council meeting of the WFDY in Prague, to speak about the reeducation of German youth in the democratic spirit. It was clear to us that anyone who incites hatred against other peoples is sowing the seed of new wars in the minds of youth. It was appropriate to our deepest convictions when we joined in the anthem of the world's democratic youth: "Youth of all nations, we are united by the same spirit, the same courage, wherever we might live, our good fortune rests on peace."

These lines from the song are no less relevant today. Since then, however, the political consciousness of the young generation in all continents has increased. Today, they march in a broad front and are more active than ever before in the first ranks of the fighters for disarmament, against the arms race, for a trusting cooperation, and against any policy of confrontation, for reason in international relations and against all attempts to sacrifice the future of mankind to an illusory struggle for world power.

For us, dear friends, it is a great source of satisfaction that you have taken the baton of the struggle for peace securely into your hands today. Young persons of differing political convictions, race, color, nationality and religion are drawing closer together in order to serve the great humanistic ideal of international peace, and to win over more and more young persons to the struggle for this ideal.

We feel deep respect for the decisive backing of all national and international organizations present here for disarmament and detente, for an international climate of trust and security. These activities meet with our sympathy, recognition and support.

Dear Friends: we are united by the knowledge that it has never been more necessary then in our time to fight in one front for the preservation of world peace. Nuclear arms reserves of unimaginable destructive power have been piled up on the earth. They are particularly concentrated in the center of Europe, where the two largest military blocks stand opposite one another on the borderline between the two social orders.

The issue of war or peace is connected with that of "to be or not to be," to survive together or to perish together. Joint victory for life accords with the highest interest of all peoples. We who live today, whether young or old, no matter on what continent or in what country we have our homes, all carry responsibility that generations might live after us, might love, and might be able to care for their children.

The peace program of socialism takes into account this great historical responsibility. The proposal of the USSR and the constructive steps connected with to free the earth from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the offer of the Warsaw Pact states for disarmament in the conventional sphere from the Atlantic to the Urals and Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative for the speedy conclusion of an agreement on the liquidation of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe are all proposals which, if realized, would be a decisive contribution to a secure future for the young generation in all parts of the world. In a personal message, I called on FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl with an appeal to support the speedy conclusion of a separate agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe. To exert every effort so that the opportunity offered by the latest Soviet proposal is used is in accordance with the joint commitment of the GDR and of the FRG to do everything to ensure that never war, but only peace, emanates from German soil.

All socialism's proposals are based on the principle of equality and mutual security. They follow the realities of today that security can be achieved not against one another but only with one another. No type of weapon is to be excluded, and effective mutual verification is to be guaranteed for every disarmament step. The atmosphere is not to be characterized by a policy of confrontation but by mutual openness and trust. International relations are not to be strained but relaxed. In short, not weapons but political reason must decide on the future of the peoples.

Everybody understands that it is desirable to live in a world which offers the prospect of peace to all states, big, small, and medium-sized. The peaceful coexistence of states of different social orders would become the norm and peaceful competition of the systems reality. We are fighting for that objective.

Naturally this would not remove ideological differences and contrasts from this world. However, they should not impinge on intergovernmental relations or make political compromises in the interest of the peoples more difficult.

A world of common security can exist only through common responsibility. This includes abandoning projects which under the guise of a defense strategy aim at deploying offensive weapons in space, and thus destroying the military equilibrium. The result would be a new round in the arms race of unimaginable proportions. The road of hope which, thanks to the world community of peace forces, we walk today would turn into a path leading into the nuclear abyss.

The GDR considers itself to be an active, reliable and predictable partner of all forces which approach the solving of all international issues with reason, realism, and far-sightedness. The supreme maxim of our foreign policy work is to contribute through political dialogue to the amelioration of the international situation and the amalgamation of all peace-loving forces. Only after the international atmosphere has been cleared of mistrust and confrontation, and trust and mutual respect in the relations between the peoples and states have gained the upper hand, will the threat of war be stopped and peace stabilized.

As you know, the SED and the GDR Government are eager to contribute through practical steps to containing the arms race. The joint initiatives of the SED and the SPD for the creation of a chemical weapons free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe are expressions of this. From my numerous talks with statesmen and politicians from various political camps I know that such activities, like all concrete steps in the direction of a more secure present and peaceful future, are meeting with an increasingly broad international response. It is in this spirit that we also support the proposals for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe, the Balkans, the South Pacific and in other parts of the world.

Service to mankind today means first and foremost service to peace. Only when peace triumphs over war can a solution be adduced to other global problems such as hunger, poverty, illiteracy, economic backwardness and injustice, the danger to the environment. This is the concern of all responsible human beings.

The guarantee of common survival through common struggle against the danger of a nuclear inferno is a feature of our times. Out of this arises the front, covering all continents, of those who have chosen and who follow the uniting symbol of the peace dove from among all other motifs. They are responsible politicians, scientists, doctors, artists and cultural figures, former military personnel and active sportspeople, people with experience of life and young persons, women and war veterans, communists, social democrats, liberals, religiously allied people, international associations and organizations and groups of states. They epitomize the conscience of the world, which is exerting an ever more lasting influence on world events.

The progressive youth and student movement is an irreplaceable political force in this community of responsibility. On all continents it raises its voice unmistakably, for the most important human right of youth, a life in peace with an assured future. We feel firm solidarity with the action programs of the WFDY and of the International Union of Students for a nuclear weapons-free world. Our full support goes to the calls and initiatives of the International Union of Socialist Youth against the Star Wars program of the United States and for the total banning of all nuclear arms tests. The extent of agreement between youth associations of differing ideological views concerning the fundamental issues of our time is shown by the formation of the joint working group of the FDJ and the working party of young socialists in the SPD to produce joint peace initiatives.

A firm place in the struggle of the youth and students of all continents for peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity is occupied by the traditional world festivals movement. We, who have twice been hosts to this festival, very much welcome the fact that in summer 1989 the 13th world festival will take place in an Asian country for the first time. We are glad that, in the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the host of this festival will be a youth organization which has gained worldwide recognition and authority through heroic services in the reconstruction of its homeland as well as through its consistent struggle for peace and detente on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia.

The GDR stands in firm solidarity alongside those peoples who are fighting for their national liberation and for respect for their independence and sovereignty. From the bottom of our hearts, we renew our solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua and their courageous fight against the U.S. policy of threat and aggression. We greet the people of El Salvador and its liberation movement. Our solidarity and support goes to the anti-fascists in Chile.

We give resolute backing to a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. It is a requirement of reason that existing conflicts in the world be resolved peacefully by way of negotiation. This is why we support the initiatives tabled by the United Nations, by states and groups of states, by international organizations, and by other political forces.

We feel the deepest solidarity with the people of southern Africa in their fight against apartheid and racism. We demand freedom for all incarcerated patriots and for Nelson Mandela. Dear friends, you can see for yourselves how in the GDR the preservation of peace and the well-being of the people are linked in policy as well as in the thought and behavior of the citizens. In this way, we are following up the experience of history that strong socialism is a decisive guarantee of secure peace. This knowledge has become a mobilizing force for the creativity of the workers of our country. This is emphasized by the high performance shifts, already a tradition, of youth on World Peace Day every year and the slogan "My place of work is my place of battle for peace" which has been implemented in the work of many collectives. Everything that we do goes into the foundations of our peace policy.

This attitude is also underpinned by the experience that it is in accordance with the spirit of socialism to produce, by means of dynamic economic development, those means which make it continually possible to expand the social services of the state. We start from the view that scientific-technological progress must always be linked closely to social progress. This aim is being accomplished by the unity of economic and social policy which we practice. It has been proving its value for years. This is why the decisions of the 11th Party Congress of the SED were based on approaching the year 2000 with this course.

A key issue in success turns out again and again to be the more effective linkage of the advantages of socialism to the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. We count among the advantages of socialism the fact that workers' and peasants' power has replaced capitalist striving after profit, and the associated social insecurity and fear for survival of millions of people, with the conscious common activity of the workers for their own interests, and that it has made possible the democratic participation of all classes and strata in the management and planning of economy and society. Every third citizen in our country holds honorary office in order to carry out social duties.

You, dear friends, will find it confirmed everywhere in our country that socialism means social security for everybody. The rights of youth called for at the first parliament of the FDJ in 1946, to equal participation in political life, to work and recreation, to education and culture, to joy, good cheer and a happy life in peace, have for a long time been a daily reality. [paragraph continues]

In our country there are no unemployed; no welfare lines; no lack of apprentice places; no homeless; no groups on the fringes of society; no exorbitant rents; no social humiliation; no discrimination on grounds of age; and no fears of the future. We have equal chances of education for all children; secure educational and work places for everybody; equal pay for equal work, regardless of age or sex; equal rights for man and woman; the special care of society for mother and child, families with numerous children, and older people; favorable credit for young married persons; educational assistance for pupils in the top classes; bursaries for all students; fare reductions for all young people and children; low rents and consumer prices for basic commodities and transportation, and much more, which have remained unchanged for decades.

Dear friends and comrades, since the Eighth SED Congress in 1971, we have put into practice a housing program which is unparalleled in German history. By 1990 we will have constructed or modernized some 3.5 million homes and improved living conditions for 10.5 million citizens of our country. In this way the housing issue will have been solved as a social problem for us.

That of course does not mean that no further tasks will remain for us. So far, we have constructed over 2.6 million homes and have improved the living conditions of over 8 million citizens since 1971. Accommodation rental in the GDR on average, represents less than 3 percent of family income.

On the basis of a comprehensive intensification of the national economy, we are tackling the far-reaching targets which are laid down in our current 5-year plan. Produced national income should rise by 25 percent by the year 1990. Over 90 percent of this increase will result from the raising of labor productivity. In industry, this will rise annually by 8.5 percent. This economic growth secures the means for us to further expand social services for all strata of the population, to constantly improve the living standard of the people, and also to acquit ourselves of such important tasks as the protection of nature and the environment, according to the plan.

In these social processes which are developing dynamically, the youth of the GDR bears a great responsibility, in particular its political organization, the FDJ. As in past decades, when the FDJ was, in the best sense of the word, a participant in establishing socialism on German soil, so today as well, it plays its full part in the socialist mastery of the scientific-technological revolution. Yes, it can be said, that the FDJ with its teams of young researchers and youth brigades, as well as its movement "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow," is working in the foremost ranks of the development of microelectronics, electronic computer technology, computer-aided production preparation and control, flexible automation and biotechnology.

Tens of thousands of young people are at work at focal points of our national economy, on behalf of their youth association. They are also helping in the ongoing remodelling of our capital city, and in the Soviet Union on the construction of gas pipelines. "FDJ Friendship Brigades" support the fight of the people for a life in independence and dignity in Nicaragua, Cuba, Laos, Afghanistan, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Sao Tome and Principe, and with the ANC in Tanzania. In this way young people are assuming responsibility for social progress in word and deed, as socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists. In this way the basis of our youth policy is proven in everyday life: to trust the young generation and to give them great responsibility in all fields.

On the basis of the GDR Constitution and of the Youth Law of Our Country, youth and their united association, the FDJ, possess far-reaching rights in deciding matters of state and society. More than 30,000 young people are active as deputies in people's representative bodies at all levels, while 22,000 of them have the mandate of the FDJ. In our supreme people's representative body, the People's Chamber, the Youth Association is represented with its own group. More than 600 mayors of towns and rural communities are younger than 25.

Socialism offers every young person the chance of a spiritually fulfilled existence, of the nurturing of his capabilities and talents, and of the development of his personality. We start from the viewpoint that socialist society becomes proportionately richer as the individuality of its members develops more richly, and as ever more favorable conditions for this are created. Youth is always the future of its country. Just as today it is supported by the society into which it was born and in which it lives, so tomorrow it will direct the skills of the next generation with experience, knowledge and ability. This is why a responsible youth policy is, in our opinion, always a planned investment for the future. Youth, peace and future should be inseparable.

Dear friends and comrades, I would like to assure you that we are following the progress of your peace seminar with great attentiveness. May your discussions contribute toward forging the militant community of the progressive youth and students' movement even more closely in the fight for the preservation of world peace. May they give you much encouragement and new vigor for your committee involvement in the preservation of peace and in the promotion of social progress.

I hope that your deliberations proceed constructively, and that you will take many pleasant memories from our GDR to your homelands. Be certain that in our socialist state, its youth and the entire population, you will continue in the future as well to have good companions to battle for peace, friendship and anti-imperialistic solidarity.

You can always count on the GDR, dear friends and comrades.

SZUROS MEETS WITH U.S. VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

LD270008 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 26 (MTI) — Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Hungarian parliament, who is visiting the United States on invitation of Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, was received Thursday by George Bush, vice president of the United States.

At the talks, they spoke with satisfaction about advances in inter-state relations. At the same time they concluded that there are still major opportunities to develop Hungarian-American economic relations, and that both sides must make efforts to expand economic cooperation. Topical issues of the international situation, first of all, the possibilities of disarmament agreements were mentioned.

Present at the talks was Vencel Hazi, Hungary's ambassador to the United States.

LAZAR, BULGARIAN PREMIER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD261848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Hungary and Bulgaria agree that cooperation is successfully developing, and further opportunities for the expansion of relations in every sphere of life are presenting themselves. This was stated by the two heads of government, Gyorgy Lazar and Georgi Atanosov, during their official talks which began today in Budapest.

They expressed appreciation at the significance of the meetings between Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov in strengthening friendship. Speaking about our economic relations, they said that the document signed in 1983 concerning the development of integration successfully serves their effectiveness. They attributed an important role in the perfecting of economic cooperation to the various up-to-date forms such as specialization, cooperation, direct links between enterprises and other organizations, and the founding of joint enterprises.

The Hungarian and Bulgarian premiers reviewed questions relating to the international situation, and expressed a complete identity of views. They devoted particular attention to the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact.

Georgi Atanosov has invited Gyorgy Lazar to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. Gyorgy Lazar accepted the inviation with thanks.

USSR CULTURE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD260208 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 25 (MTI) — The 21st session of the Hungarian-Soviet Committee for Cultural Cooperation ended in Moscow Wednesday, with the signing of a protocol. The delegations were headed by Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and Vasiliy Zakharov, Soviet minister of culture.

The session considered it necessary to elaborate a long term plan of cooperation to run to 2000, to expand direct relations between cultural institutions, creative arts associations, magazines and publishers. Plans also call for organizing joint displays presenting works of fine and applied art, and archive documents.

The session also planned with the expansion of cooperation in the cinematic and theatrical arts, in higher education, and between sister cities and sister counties, as well as with the mutual purchase of works of fine arts. Intentions are to include maestros from one another's countries in the training of young artists, and to organize meetings and exchange visits for young creative people.

It was concluded that the work of the mixed committee that is to coordinate textbooks on history and geography must be livened up, and that exchanges of experiences among teachers must be insured. Plans have been made to expand the number of Russian language camps and courses, to raise the level of instruction in Russian, and to elaborate an agreement on cooperation in the area of language teaching.

Following the signing of the protocols of the session Vasiliy Zakharov stressed that the meeting had been an opportunity to debate and coordinate views, and to seek more efficient methods of cooperation between cultural institutions. An event of outstanding importance will be the series of programs in the Soviet cultural days being organized in Hungary in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Bela Kopczi added that the session used the term culture in the broadest sense, with the agenda including not only the arts, but education and general cultural education as well as issues of aesthetic education. In addition to promoting cooperation among creative artists the committee wants to assist in the broad scale dissemination of culture.

PPF'S CHAIRMAN KALLAI PRAISES MARCH FRONT

AU191259 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 14 Mar 87 p 3

[MTI-Attributed report on the 50th anniversary of establishing the March Front, celebrated at the Lorand Eotvos University of Sciences in Budapest on 13 March: "Looking Into the Future by Joining the Great Historical Work of 1848-49"]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of establishing the March Front that united the democratic forces of Hungary, a commemoration ceremony was organized at the Lorand Eotvos University of Sciences by the Party History Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee, the PPF National Council, the KISZ Central Committee, the Science of History Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the Hungarian Writers' Association. The event was attended by Enro Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council.

The Party Is the Initiator [subhead]

After the national anthem, Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF, said in his opening speech: "People remember a political movement that is organically joined to the progressive traditions of our historical past, and not only in name, but also in terms of its social and political aims. Above all else, it joins the great historical work of 1848-49. Apart from the tasks of that time, it also assumed the historical heritage and began to create a new and popular democratic, and later socialist, Hungary."

Then he continued as follows: "The period at the beginning of the thirties in which this movement started coincided with international capitalism's most serious crisis in history. This was strongly felt in our homeland as well. In the thirties the capitalist system of landowners hit our people with unprecedented unemployment and existential insecurity, with poverty and starvation. With the onward march of European fascism a two-fold and inseparable demand was growing for national independence and social progress.

"The progressive forces of the country tried to find a way out of this situation. The youth movement in the March Front had the character of a people's front and served as a political forum for the joint actions of progressive social forces. The Hungarian Communist Party played an initiatory role in creating this front because it realized that fascism was creating a mortal danger to national independence and the existence of our people. This Communist Party was striving to establish a united democratic national front by rallying all progressive forces and developing them into a political movement of leftist and antifascist forces.

"The historical experience of 50 years," said Kallai in concluding his speech, "shows that the people's front policy is not a coincidental and temporary phenomenon in the life of the Hungarian people. It is for the benefit of the entire country, and it continues to serve the interests of our entire nation. We succeeded in solving our great and historical tasks only on the basis of this political line. Our people's front policy is a solid and firm historical achievement. Without it we, and especially the future generations, cannot really understand our present situation nor our progress." [passage omitted]

The commemorative session was concluded by the closing speech of Istvan Huszar, director of the Party History Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

HORVATH IN KOMAROM COUNTY -- Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Komarom County on 18 March. At the headquarters of the party in Tatabanya he was received and briefed by Albert Anatolczy, first deputy secretary, and Gyula Varga, chairman of the county council. Istvan Horvath toured the Labatlani paper factory and the Gerecse agricultural cooperative. In concluding his visit Istvan Horvath met at the aktivists' session of the county party committee with political and state administration leaders, as well as with the representatives of the armed forces and corps. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

GECSE'S RETURN FROM ATHENS -- At the invitation of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], a Hungarian party workers' delegation paid a visit to Athens between 12 and 14 March. The delegation was led by Atilla Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation and Vasilis Konstandineas, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Greek governing party, PASOK, discussed questions concerning the international situation and interparty cooperation. The delegation of our party workers also met and held talks in Athens with Orestis Kolozov, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

MTI-KUNA PRESS TALKS -- MTI General Director Sandor Burjan held talks in Kuwait from 16 to 17 March on developing cooperation between MTI and the KUNA press agency of Kuwait and on expanding the exchange of news and pictures between the two agencies. Sandor Burjan was received by Kuwaiti Information Minister Naser al-Sabah. Also present at the talks was Dr Jozsef Kaplar, Hungary's ambassador to Kuwait. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Mar 87 p 6 AU]

JARUZELSKI PRAISES ECONOMIC COUNCILMAN'S WORK

LD261410 Warsaw PAP in English 1334 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 26 -- The Consultative Economic Council met here today to discuss issues related to the implementation of the second stage of economic reforms. Members of the council are particularly preoccupied with the question how to speed up the process of reforming and how to push the economy onto the higher level of qualitative development.

Addressing the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "Since five years have elapsed since the council directed by Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski was put to life, I want to convey to him words of high esteem for his courage to undertake the proposal of setting up the council in difficult conditions." Jaruzelski thanked Bobrowski and other members of the council for their work.

On behalf of the government, the words of recognition for Prof. Bobrowski for his work were conveyed by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Bobrowski thanked for the political decision which despite his advanced age made it possible for him to once again help solve the country's economic problems. "I think that we managed to tie constructive work to independent but reality-affirming thinking," Bobrowski said.

Messner nominated Zdzislaw Sadowski the president of the Council and Marcin Swiecicki its general secretary.

OPZZ DISCUSSES WAGES, DEBATES PRICE POLICY

LD261357 Warsaw PAP in English 0048 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 25 -- The council of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ held a meeting here today. During the first part of the meeting, the council reviewed OPZZ's financial report for the past year and the budget estimate for 1987.

The OPZZ Council also discussed a two-year timetable, which included activities dealing with the protection of the standard of living of the working people and the maintenance of real wages. The OPZZ intends to work out analyses of the state and level of real wages in selected branches of the economy, counteract abrupt price hikes, and work out an evaluation of the implementation of housing programme.

The second part of the debates was attended by government representatives, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol. The meeting once again tackled the problem of price policy in 1987, especially to the problem of their increase which is planned in the near future. On this matter, as was earlier reported, trade unions as well as the government have issued statements.

Taking the floor on behalf of the government, Koziol stressed that the Council of Ministers made an in-depth analysis and reviewed social and economic reasons ensuing from the statement issued by trade unions. The chief intention which guided the government was to make [as received] everything that is possible not to worsen the standard of living of the working people.

At the same time, Koziol emphasized that the government is obliged to take under consideration all real circumstances and conditions in the economy having a decisive role in its present and future development.

Minister of Finance Bazyli Samojlik presented the key directions of changes of the original government proposal, while Deputy Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Andrzej Paczos has presented the government's stand on the package of the (?proposed) shielding measures included in the March 17, 1987, trade unions' statement.

As a result of discussion, the OPZZ Council adopted a communique.

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL MEETS, REVIEWS WORK 11 MAR

AU161719 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] PAP — The decisions of the Constitutional Tribunal strengthen rationality, democratism, and justice — elements that influence law-abidingness, said Sejm Vice Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski, speaking at the first general meeting of the tribunal's judges held on 11 March.

It is worth recalling that the tribunal, which has existed for 1 year, has already examined nine cases. The tribunal's decisions and the reasons behind them have provoked lively interest on the part of public opinion. Speaking at the meeting, which was chaired by Constitutional Tribunal President Alfons Klafkwoski, J. Ozdowski stressed the importance of the tribunal's suggestions concerning improvements in the legislative process and said the Sejm wishes to make full use of them, particularly in discharging its legislative and control functions. The vice marshal drew attention to the trubunal's work in raising the level of law-abidingness in society, in fusing legal, traditional, and moral norms, and in strengthening confidence and credibility in our state.

Certain key suggestions related to further legislative activity in the entire state were described in a report delivered by Constitutional Tribunal Vice President Leonard Lukaszuk. It is primarily a question of the universal observance of the principle of the supremacy of the law as the basic source of civic rights, duties, and responsibilities. This principle has not always been respected, as shown by the cases examined by the tribunal thus far.

The executive acts issued by leading administrative organs must fall strictly within the limits set by powers sanctioned by law.

Attention was drawn to the fact that certain practical shortcomings stem from the tendency to use general powers to grant authority to regulate matters in a way that fails to take account of active laws. The "rent case" was cited as an example. Changes were made in the institutions regulated by the civil code on the basis of a general writ. This has been the practice for some time whenever the responsible state and administrative organs have failed to provide an interpretation of the law. Infringements of the law in the formulation of executive acts will undoubtedly be eliminated.

The current importance of the legislative coherence question was raised. It was stated there are about 450 legislative acts, 950 government ordinances, and 1,100 Council of Ministers resolutions currently active in Poland. The number of lower level general acts amounts to about 7,000 in the case of central acts alone.

Consideration was also given to the nature of future changes in the Constitution. Support was also expressed for the preparation of a law on the creation of legislation. It would, inter alia, clearly define the system of sources of the law and their relative importance and would meet the requirements of the Constitution.

The creation of a Constitutional Tribunal in Poland and its activities have also aroused interest abroad. As one learned at Wednesday's meeting, representatives of socialist countries — particularly the Soviet Union — are familiarizing themselves with the first experiences of this new body of ours and are particularly interested in its role in strengthening the socialist legal order and ensuring protection of civil rights. The tribunal intends to participate in some of the work being conducted by an organization that brings together similar institutions in the rest of Europe.

Wednesday's meeting was attended by representatives of the Sejm, the State Council, the government, and the legal world.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY INTERVIEWS FINDEISEN ON YOUTH

AU251305 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 8 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Wladyslaw Findeisen, chairman of the Primate's Social Council, by Tadeusz Karolak: "We Must Convince the Young Generation" — date and place not given]

[Text] [Karolak] How does one become a member of the Primate's Social Council?

[Findeisen] One is nominated by the primate. The council's members are of course aware of their membershhip in the church. We were certainly recommended by the bishops of our dioceses. The council consists of people living in all parts of the country and performing various "lay" occupations.

[Karolak] But there are no workers in the council, for example.

[Findeisen] Nor are there any farmers. But the object is not to represent every profession. The council is not a representative body, but an advisory one. It consists of people active in various spiritual missions, including ones where there are working people. Therefore, it seems tome that the council has quite a broad contact with lay Catholics in various milieus. This makes it possible for the council's opinions to be more than just the private opinions of its members.

[Karolak] And how does one become chairman of the Primate's Social Council?

[Findeisen] The members elected the chairman during the first session. The primate merely wished that he be a resident of Warsaw for organizational reasons.

[Karolak] Our journal has asked you for an interview twice and you have refused twice, Professor. Why?

[Findeisen] I thought it was too soon and I had nothing to offer you. This council's term of office did not begin until June 1986.

[Karolak] But the previous council was still working. Does that mean this council is starting from scratch?

[Findeisen] Although we are dealing with somewhat different topics and in a different context, I still believe this is a continuation of the same stream. For the first time since the war, the previous council was appointed by the primate in the fall of 1981. Times were different then, and the questions put to the council by the primate were also different. Its term of office was accompanied by the pressure of exceedingly important events which had to be the subject of analyses. The council then, which was chaired by Professor Stanislaw Stomma, worked out an important document: Theses on the Conditions Behind Social Accord. It presented a very clear stance by the church on this important issue. This occurred in the first half of 1982. I believe the council played an exceedingly important and positive role by stating clearly and intelligently the conditions that formed the basis for any talk of accord. And I remember that talks of accord so soon after the declaration of material law meant risking popularity.

[Karolak] The Primate's Social Council theses of April 1982 concerning social accord were accepted by the primate. They were also generally recognized by the church. But they seem not to have been noticed by other forces.

[Findeisen] That is a great pity, because they would have been still valid to a major extent as postulates, not as faits accomplis. The essence of that initiative, as well as others such as the Agricultural Foundation, lies perhaps not in the fact that they are rejected or unnoticed, as you say they are, but in the fact that we have suggested them. One must not lose heart; one must tackle subsequent issues fundamental to the life of the nation and aimed at transforming man, transforming society, and changing the conditions of life. The primate expects the present council to form an opinion on matters that are current and embedded in the present but which also possess very long-term importance.

[Karolak] It emerges from what you have said that the council is an advisory body and that it is meant to seek answers to questions asked by the primate of Poland. Is that all its role consist of?

[Findeisen] That is the basic matter, but not the only one. We also have to examine questions that trouble lay Catholics, find answers to them, and address the answers to the primate. He has described our task as revealing to him and to the episcopate the phenomena and problems of social and public life in Poland. So we are also meant to be a communications channel between society and the episcopate.

[Karolak] Can one expect the council to publish the results of its analyses in the form of reports?

[Findeisen] That is not one of our fundamental tasks. I would even consider it normal if nothing summarizing the council's work appears throughout its 3-year term of office. But there could be a letter from the Polish Episcopate, for example, containing the results of our work. Or perhaps the primate may decide that it is worth making one stance public. But generally speaking, our activity is aimed inside the church, not outside.

[Karolak] Despite what you say, this council is "already considering" working out a report called "The Young Generation Vis-a-Vis Catholicism and the Church." Who ordered this text?

[Findeisen] We have tackled this topic at the primate's request. The basic plan was not to prepare a report, but merely to hold a discussion and formulate an opinion. We will return to this topic in any case. My general impression is as follows. The primate is eager to listen to what we say and frequently makes a note of it. He attends every session and participates in the discussions. The report you mention is the fruit of these meetings, for its contents were known to the primate earlier. On the other hand, one also has to remember that our report is not the result of statistical surveys or sociological analyses. It is an assessment of phenomena seen from our observation posts," as we have said in this text.

[Karolak] I think the title of this document narrows down the range of its issue. The document generally concerns the situation of the young generation here and now, but the evaluation of this situation from the council's "positions of observation" is extremely pessimistic — different from the daily evaluation made by the daily or weekly press.

[Findeisen] We see very serious dangers presently with the young generation. These dangers are present in the attitudes of many young people toward study, social activities, professions, and jobs. They can be seen in the conviction that so-called connections are of overwhelming significance. We can also see that many young people lack self-dependence and continue to put off the day when they have to assume responsibility for their own lives. But then can a couple of young graduates acquire an apartment or even keep alive and clothed on their earnings when children arrive? The dependence of such couples on their parents is excessive and too long.

[Karolak] Do you also call internal and external emigration a "lack of self-dependence?" Will you label the necessary move that makes a graduate engineer take a job as a seller of vegetables as this? After all, these people decide to take such jobs because they know they are responsible for their own lives.

[Findeisen] Our document singles out three types of responses young people have to the challenge of reality. The first type is adaptation or conformism — the so-called 'vital realism" that poses a great threat to Christian conscience. The second type is escape in various forms, including emigration; passivity "because you cannot do a thing"; searching for the world of fancy, which means alcoholism and drugs; and counterculture [kontrkultura] which, as we wrote, "primarily attacks the traditional religious, national, and social values that have enabled our nation to preserve its identity." The third type is militant attitudes, which produce activities useful for society and the country. The Christian view of the world should produce just such attitudes.

[Karolak] But, professor, you have not answered my question.

[Findeisen] I think I have answered its first part. As for the engineer who sells vegetables, unfortunately, this is a sad fact. We can see very clearly that there is a crisis of education. The education acquired by young people is not being put to the necessary use, and many young graduates feel they are superfluous. When almost 40 years ago I graduated as a lawyer I knew I was wanted. When you graduated the situation was already worse, but now university studies amount to the prolongation of one's youth. There is nothing bad in this, but the thing is that it is very seldom that we see young people studying to acquire knowledge and qualifications. We have to eliminate this phenomenon despite everything. We must convince the young generation that it acquires its education for tomorrow and the day after tomorrow and not for today and for the next day. We are entering a period of new technologies and skills — a period in which the economy depends on knowledge and the skill to use it. Our opportunities are great. We have great numbers of young people who enjoy good opportunities to acquire education. The only thing is that they be able to utilize these opportunities. We have also other tasks to accomplish. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to make many changes in the practice of public life so that the young generation joining adult life does not feel he is being pushed around, so that young people are able to feel responsibility for the affairs of not only their communities and institutions, but also the country and the state.

[Karolak] Do you think this identification is possible?

[Findeisen] Primarily I think this is necessary. This is the only road, and we must embark upon it one day.

[Karolak] You said: "We have also other tasks to accomplish." Who is "we?"

[Findeisen] I have in mind all lay Catholics and not the Primate's Social Council. To refer once again to our document: "The Catholic Church and the lay Catholics inspired by Christian values should see that active efforts to transform reality should be based on religious values and the Holy Gospel and should be characterized by a sensible responsibility for our common good and fatherland."

[Karolak] We know who should do this, but do we know how it should be done?

[Findeisen] I think we do. We must teach the young generation the basic principles of the Catholic and national setup. It is imperative that we propagate the knowledge of the Catholic social teachings and organize strong pastoral centers at the secondary school level centered on the parish, which is the fundamental cell of the church.

[Karolak] Your document concludes with a short passage entitled: "Harbingers of Hope."

[Findeisen] Indeed, perhaps there is not much hope, but hope is something real, if we know how to perceive it. Let us look around us and see how, since the war, the country's life has changed in 1956, 1970, and 1980 and how freedom, which we now have, has been enlarged. We should remember the most crucial fact, namely, that our nation has not received anything from anyone for nothing.

[Karolak] Professor, what subjects will the council address in the near future?

[Findeisen] Our present discussions concern the development of Christian culture, which is just as difficult a subject. This development has recently been very stormy because of the considerable presence of creative people in the church, which, while pleased with this fact, must provide the necessary framework for this phenomenon and ensure that the ensuing culture is really Christian. We will also address the issue of "The Catholics in Public Life." Everyone is aware of the difficulties we encounter in this connection, but since we say the young generation must be responsible for the country's fate, we must find out how this can be done. We will try to define the position and action methods of the Catholics in the country's life.

[Karolak] A team of people, mostly strangers, as far back as a year ago, want to address difficult subjects. How come?

[Findeisen] Since members of the council hail from all over Poland and they were really virtual strangers, at the beginning of the term we arranged a meeting for them that lasted 36 hours in Laski so that they could get to know each other. As you know, in Laski every prayer is answered so today members of the council feel at home with one another, as if they had known each other for ages.

GRUDZIADZ STUDENT DISCUSSES PARTY, RELIGION

AU171513 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Marian Markowski, third-year student at the Catering-Clothing Industry School in Grudziadz, by W. Erbetowska: "I Am Looking for the Truth" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Erbetowska] How is it you are interested in such a topic? You do not belong to any youth organization and you do not have the makings of an "aktivist," or at any rate you have not yet discovered such a quality.

[Markowski] I am interested in the sociopolitical life of our country and I would like to understand what is happening because a lot is happening. Any information presented during talks is rather scanty, and certain terms and definitions are used which are understood only superficially because the concepts "crisis" and "distortions" conceal quite important themes: I want to understand what is being said and not repeat current opinions just because they are "in vogue." I like having my own opinion.

[Erbetowska] Do you have an opinion of your own concerning the PZPR, for example?

[Markowski] I do not have a clear opinion yet; all I can do is express the view of an observer. On the one hand, I believe the party should lead in an even more democratic way; on the other hand, it should be much more radical in the implementation of its resolutions. It should also present its points in a more interesting way, and a greater percentage of society should belong to it.

[Erbetowska] Soon you will become of age. Have you thought about joining the party?

[Markowski] Party members are expected to have more frequent contacts with young people and a greater interest in our affairs on a daily basis, not just every time there is a plenum on the subject. I have not thought about it, and I do not make decisions I am not ready to make.

[Erbetowska] Do you not have any clear world outlook?

[Markowski] No. I keep myself at a great distance from these problems.

[Erbetowska] Do you go to church?

[Markowski] Yes, I go to Sunday mass with my family. No, I am not interested in any oasis-like movement or any form of organized work between the clergy and young people. My parents are believers and that is the way I was raised.

[Erbetowska] Did they not object to you participating in a contest on party knowledge?

[Markowski] No. Why should they have? In fact they receieved my decision to take part with enthusiasm. But where does the idea of faith not always going hand in hand with an interest in Marxism come from? Let me present a thought: "Upstairs" we have two ideologies — an idealistic and materialistic one — that contradict each other. But "downstairs" sits the individual, for example a party member who describes himself as a "believer," and he must live with this fact.

[Erbetowska] What do you expect of people who are active inside the party?

[Markowski] More openness, more frequent contacts with young people, and more interest in them on a daily basis, not just every time there is a plenum on the subject. Party aktivists should spend more time on us, admit us to their conferences, meet us, talk, discuss. I would also like to acquaint myself with the work of the teachers' primary party organization in my school. I am not the only one interested in this. My friends would like to see the party in action at this basic level. Unfortunately, the doors are always closed and we do not know what the reality is like.

[Erbetowska] You have reached the age when future plans are made and dreams are dreamed.

[Markowski] I am the third grade; in one year's time I will be taking my school-leaving certificate [matura]. It should not present me with any major difficulties and I should qualify as a general catering scientist. I want to study, so I will take the entrance examination for catering science at Poznan University. But first I must have an average grade of four in all subjects. I would also like to try gliding at the Grudziadz Aero Club. I like that sport very much. Soon I am off to Wroclaw to be tested. We will see if they qualify me.

I do not have any dreams, everything so far has been successful. Well, I must have come off badly. I have no world outlook, no dreams. In fact, I am not in a position to say what political view I will hold in 1 or 2 years' time. I am at the stage of seeking and understanding the truth.

MEDICAL ACADEMY OFFICIAL REPORT ON AIDS CASES

LD242202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0905 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Unscheduled interview with Professor Andrzej Stapinski, director of the Institute of Venereal Diseases at the Medical Academy, by Slawomir Komorowski — place not given]

[Excerpts] [Komorowski] An AIDS council attached to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare was established a few days ago. Professor Andrzej Stapinski, director of the Institute of Venereal Diseases at the Medical Academy, is the head of the Sociopreventive Commission, which is one of the five commissions of the council. AIDS in Poland — this is our subject for the next few minutes.

Professor, we are holding our subsequent meeting. Some time ago we agreed to meet. According to this agreement I shall now ask: Any news concerning AIDS in Poland?

[Stapinski] This disease will interest scientists and society and arouse many emotions, for this is a new phenomenon that we did not foresee. [passage omitted] The epidemiological situation in Poland so far has not been alarming. We have a relatively small number of proven cases of infected people. How many there really are we do not know, as research conducted so far has been fragmentary. Thirty thousand or so people have been examined, a great majority of them blood donors, and over 20 cases of AIDS infection have been discovered — that means people carrying antibodies. This number is gradually growing and will grow faster because we have resumed more extensive research. We have received imported reagents. Supplies will arrive. Agreements have already been signed concerning reagent supplies, so research will be extended. It has already commenced, and in the second half of 1987 research will be conducted on a considerably larger scale.

This is perhaps connected with the fact that our authorities appreciate the seriousness of the situation, as the time is approaching when people who have been infected will develop the disease. As we remember, so far, a Pole who had lived abroad for a long time came back to Poland already seriously ill and he died. This was the first case of AIDS in Poland. There is another Pole now who was abroad for some years and he is infected, showing some symptoms. Although he has not yet developed the complete syndrome he is showing some very worrying clinical symptoms. All the other patients who have been discovered to be carriers of antibodies have only slight symptoms, such as swollen glands or other slight symptoms, which so far do not cause concern, although it is not known how the situation will develop and what the outcome will be.

[Komorowski] I know you do not like such questions because you associate them with prepartions for removal of snow from streets but to be fair....

[Stapinski, interrupting] Are we prepared?

[Komorowski] I would like to ask whether the medical service is ready to receive an AIDS wave of an epidemiological nature?

[Stapinski] This wave will not arrive suddenly. There will be cases of this disease -- they will certainly appear -- but it will be gradual. The disease's incubation period is long; the disease develops slowly. [passage omitted]

A decision has been made to soon launch -- so far only in Warsaw -- a special advisory clinic to provide aid to people infected with the AIDS virus. This clinic will not only be a medical clinic, although there will be a doctor employed there, of course, but also will provide psychological care -- there will be a psychologist available there -- legal aid, maintain contact with the families of people infected or ill. The aim also is to provide some sort of group therapy, so these people can meet and their mutual contact -- with a psychologist present -- will help them adapt to the situation they are in. [passage omitted]

It is also planned to launch a special confidential telephone line. So far, the venereal telephone [as heard], the number is announced in the press -- I remind the listeners the number: 29 79 77 between 1700 and 2000 provides such information. [passage omitted]

[Komorowski] Does the medical service in Poland guarantee the people who are ill and undergoing treatment anonymity?

[Stapinski] Because this is an infectious disease we guarantee complete confidentiality, but anonymous tests are not conducted in our country, as is the case in some Western countries. In fact, even reporting infectious diseases in those countries is anonymous. Our regulations are somewhat different but we try to ensure full confidentiality. [passage omitted]

PEC MEMBERS ADDRESS UCY ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM

AU170944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0653 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 17/3/1987 -- As part of the events marking the 65th foundation anniversary of the Union of Communist Youth (UCY) of Romania and 30 years since the setting up of the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania (UCSAR), a national symposium was held in Bucharest Monday, March 16.

Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicu Ceasescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, minister for youth affairs, UCY and UCSAR activists addressed the audience.

In their addresses, the speakers underscored the special importance of the foundation of the UCY in the history of the democratic, progressive and revolutionary youth movement of Romania, with reference to the traditions of the revolutionary fight of the Romanian youth, its remarkable contribution to the attainment of the people's lofty aspirations after social justice, national liberty and multilateral progress. Stress was laid on the Romanian youth's decisive role in fulfilling the targets of the country's socioeconomic development, in building the multilaterally developed socialist society and the country's advance to communism, on its participation, alongside the progressive youth everywhere, in the establishment of a climate of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

At the end of the symposium, the participants addressed a telegram to the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Nicu Ceausescu Greets Audience

AU231842 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Mar 87 p 4

[Speech by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, at solemn meeting marking 65th anniversary of Union of Communist Youth (UCY) and 30th anniversary of Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania (UCSAR), held in Bucharest 21 March]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, esteemed Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, esteemed Comrades: Voicing our feelings of great appreciation and boundless patriotic pride, please permit me, on behalf of all participants at this event and the young generation of Socialist Romania, to greet at this solemn meeting on the 65th anniversary of the Union of Communist Youth and the 30th anniversary of the Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania, the one who with excellent clearsightedness and revolutionary boldness is leading the destiny of the party and country -- The RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

The party secretary general's participation in this festive event is for our homeland's youth a fresh and clear expression of the constant concern and preoccupation of our party and its secretary general with the present and future of our youth, and with their many-sided training for work and life in keeping with the great revolutionary changes that have taken place in our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We also greet the presence at our meeting of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of our party and state leadership.

Esteemed comrades, the 65th anniversary of the UCY and the 30th anniversary of the UCSAR are events of great historical importance with profound and multifaceted significance for the current life and activity of the young generation in our homeland.

These events have brought about an intensive involvement of all young people, and of all the people, in the creative efforts aimed with devotion and enthusiasm at commendably implementing the long-term goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the recommendations and guidelines set forth by you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, to ensure our homeland's firm advance toward new heights of socialist civilization.

The revolutionary communist youth organization, which is now celebrating its 65th anniversary, is naturally the bearer and sustainer of the excellent progressive, revolutionary, and humanist traditions vigorously asserted in each historic stage, maintained by close unity with our people's basic ideals and aspirations for freedom, independence, social justice, democracy, peace, and progress.

The creation, in the communist spirit, of the youth movement in our country, through the founding of the UCY in March 1922 — less than a year after the creation of the RCP — historically demonstrates that less than a year after its creation, the revolutionary party of the workers class viewed the activity among the ranks of youth and their mobilization as one of its programmatic and priority concerns for the general struggle waged by the people's masses and for contributing to the radical change of society.

The road of heroic struggle and revolutionary achievements travelled by the UCY, a road to which the party secretary general's revolutionary activity is organically linked, was possible only because the communist party acted as leader and guide. Due to effective support by the communists, during periods of great trials for all our people arising from illegalities and the increased danger of fascism, the youth organization was present in all great class struggles culminating with the victory of the revolution for anti-imperialist, antifascist, social and national liberation.

It is a source of great patriotic pride for the UCY that in the great school of the revolution and of the struggle for justice and truth, numerous young people were molded as communists devoted to the homeland and the party, enthusiastic fighters for Romania's bright future.

The revolutionary youth organization incorporated in its militant history the great honor of having been led — in extremely difficult times — by the one who, with commendable devotion, is still leading the party and our whole nation today.

At this solemn point, the young generation pays great homage to those who, with great devotion and spirit of sacrifice, dedicated their beautiful youth to the supreme cause of socialism and communism and to the homeland's freedom, so that the young people of today may fully benefit from the great and truly historic changes in a society that is now free and dignified, the complete master of its destiny.

The young people of Socialist Romania are a new generation born and molded during the years of socialism, an era marked by the youthfulness of great revolutionary changes in economic, sociopolitical, and cultural activity of the nation, especially from the period opened up by the Ninth RCP Concgress.

One of the primary values of our homeland's present-day history is the concern and preoccupation by the party and the overall society with the young generation, with its multifaceted training and its resolute assertion in society; this has gained a programmatic value in the theoretical and practical vision of the party and its secretary general. This is very obvious in the excellent conditions for training, for work, and for living, in the real possibilites available to the young generation and its revolutionary organization to participate, together with all working people, in the organization and collective management of society, while the workers' socialist revolutionary democracy is being constantly deepened and perfected.

The sociopolitical context, defined through an unprecedented dynamism, has given the young generation new scope for responsible commitment to and participation in everything that requires its contribution in work, thinking, and action. Turning to good account the characterization in the RCP Program, our youth represents a strong social force, even the very future of our socialist nation.

In this context, it is a particular honor for our communist, revolutionary youth organization to have been entrusted by the party secretary general with the great educative mission aimed at the many-sided training of the young generation for work and life. This mandate of confidence concurrently presupposes great responsibility on the part of youth, as well as greater efforts in their new profile of young people, and in their outlook and attitude in society today.

Much esteemed comrade secretary general, we want to report that, based on the truth consistently promoted by the party policy, the society we are building is a free and creative society in which all those who work are the owners, producers, and end-users of all assets. Because of this the UCY consistently acts through the specific ways available to it, to educate the young generation through work and for work.

Only by laboring effectively will the young people be able to realize the true value of work, and appreciate the creators of material and cultural assets in our society where the young people actually hold an important place.

Acting in the spirit of recommendations you have made, we have expanded during these years the valuable tradition of national youth building sites — genuine schools of work for our country, devotion and socialist revolutionary romanticism.

Benefiting from the renewing and profoundly scientific concept of the party secretary general regarding the organic integration of education, research, and production, the UCY, together with the National Council for Science and Education, has made its major goal the mobilization of young people through thorough professional training in keeping with the major requirements of our society and of our homeland's comprehensive progress.

We are fully aware that the social efficiency of future generations of specialists, who will directly contribute to forging Romania's communist destiny, depends, essentially, on current professional training, both in information, theoretical knowledge, and practical methods and aptitudes.

Science and technology — raised in the Romanian society to the rank of priority programmatic directions — constitute a fruitful area for the assertion of the young generation. [paragraph continues]

They are determined to respond, through further and important achievements and through increased efforts in their studies, education, and research work, to the repeated calls launched by you, Comrade Secretary General, addressed to them to acquire the most modern achievements of science and technology, the most modern knowledge in general, and to promote what is new in any sector of activity.

The activity of molding the young generation in the spirit of the scientific concept about the world, life and society and in the light of the great political, civic, and moral values consistently promoted by our party, and of the ideals of socialism and communism, is a duty of honor for the UCY.

An important field in educational activity is the fashioning of the many-sided personality of young people. This action identifies many of its components in humanist culture and in the system of cultural values created by Romanian and universal civilization. We are clearly aware that the young generation has a twofold mission: To carry on the rich cultural traditions of our people, and to create new values based on the socialist present and the profound changes we experience.

As a political organization the UCY is led and guided directly by the party; through its political-educational activity, it ensures a natural and necessary continuation of the militant, revolutionary spirit successively taken over from generation to generation. Today, similar to our 65 years of history, two great qualities -- "to be young" and "to be communist" -- organically blend in the new generation of Socialist Romania on the basis of their own work and training, thus demonstrating their boundless love for the homeland, the party, and people.

In relation to the young generation, patriotism means to value the traditions of heroic struggle and work of our people, of the workers class, and of the RCP, and it means to value the great achievements during the years of socialist construction. However, the supreme test for this patriotic attitude is the active participation, together with the whole nation, in implementing the comprehensive long-term programs aimed at Socialist Romania's comprehensive development.

Our homeland's young people are fully aware that, to make their enthusiastic contribution to the collective work of all the people and to achieving their basic aspirations for prosperity and progress, we must develop a lasting atmosphere of peace, security, understanding, and international cooperation.

Following the constructive and profoundly realistic and humanist guidelines and initiatives of our party's and state's foreign policy, the UCY asserts itself as an active factor in the international youth and students movement, which acts to strengthen the unity of action of the progressive and democratic young generation everywhere in the struggle to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, to achieve disarmament, establish a new world economic order, and to achieve a better and more just world.

Esteemed comrades, on this anniversary, the UCR, which unites more than 4 million young workers, peasants, pupils, students, and intellectuals, irrespective of nationality, is a powerful political and revolutionary organization of a generation united, through its thinking and deeds, with the party and its secretary general; it is a generation whose supreme creed it is to unanimously devote itself to Socialist Romania, so that the country may advance toward new heights of progress and civilization.

At the same time, we are clearly aware of the fact that there are lags in the activity of the youth organization and that we continue to have at our disposal new and important resources to achieve a new and better quality in all our activities to meet the major requirements formulated by the party and by you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General.

Socialist Romania's young generation pledges before the party and its secretary general that it will act so that its activities are characterized by great efficiency and so that young people participate more actively in the country's socioeconomic activity and in their thorough development of work and life.

The party program and the decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress mobilize programs for work and life for all young people in our homeland, and for their Communist organization because they strengthen their unanimous decision to devote all their youthful energy to building — together with the people and for the people — the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward Communism.

On the 65th anniversary of the UCY and the 30th anniversary of the UCSAR, all young people in our homeland express their deepest feelings of gratitude and recognition to our party and to you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, for the particular concern and attention given to the young generation and to their present and bright future; they express gratitude for the constant leadership and guidance given to their Communist, revolutionary organization, so that it may commendably fulfill the great mission entrusted to it by the party.

The young generation renews its solemn legacy before the party and its secretary general to resolutely participate, together with the whole nation, in the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward Communism by devoting its creative energy, its youthful elan and enthusiasm for the glory, greatness, and prosperity of our dear homeland — the Socialist Republic of Romania!

COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BANGLADESH

AU170821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Mar 87 p 2

["Joint Communique" on 12-14 March official friendship visit by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to People's Republic of Bangladesh]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh between 12 and 14 March 1987 at the invitation of Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and Mrs Raushan Ershad. This was the first visit ever by a Romanian head of state to Bangladesh.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were given a particularly warm welcome, as an expression of the close relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu held official talks with President H.M. Ershad, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding. The two presidents briefed each other on socioeconomic development in their countries and reviewed the current stage and prospects of relations between Romania and Bangladesh in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields; they also exchanged detailed views on key problems facing contemporary mankind.

President H.M. Ershad particularly valued the steady efforts and outstanding results achieved by Romania, under President Nicolae Ceausescu's leadership, in the country's socioeconomic development. He wished the Romanian people success in the speedy development of industry, agriculture, science, technology, and other fields of activity. The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh also highly valued Romania's realistic and constructive foreign policy which serves the cause of peace, disarmament, and cooperation in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed high appreciation for the untiring efforts and the results attained by the People's Republic of Bangladesh, under President H.M. Ershad's leadership, along the road of consolidating national independence and sovereignty, promoting socioeconomic development, and restoring democracy in the country.

Romania's president assessed positively the principled and constructive foreign policy promoted by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the important contribution made by this country to the cause of understanding and good-neighborliness in south Asia, as well as its active role at the United Nations and within the Nonaligned Movement and other international bodies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hussain Mohammed Ershad affirmed real possibilities for expanding economic, trade, cultural, and technological cooperation between the two countries and stressed the need to further expand and diversify bilateral trade exchanges and economic cooperation between the two nations on the basis of mutual advantage.

The talks highlighted the particular contributions to the strengthening of bilateral relations that visits at the summit level made.

The two presidents agreed to exchange visits at summit and other levels on a regular basis with the intention of deepening and expanding relations between Romania and Bangladesh.

The sides paid particular attention to cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh in the economic, trade, and technological fields. In this respect, the two heads of state assessed positively the contribution made to developing bilateral cooperation by the Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation.

Taking into account the potential and interests of the two countries, the following agreements were signed to give new impetus to bilateral cooperation: a long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation; an agreement on promoting and mutually guaranteeing capital investments; an agreement on maritime navigation; and a convention on avoiding double taxation.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh stressed the need to further ensure the development of trade exchanges on a balanced basis and to promte steady cooperation between the two countries in various fields. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and H.M. Ershad pointed to the real opportunities for further developing bilateral economic relations and agreed on concrete steps to attain this goal within the economic potential and requirements of the two countries.

The presidents of the two states stressed the role cooperation in education, science, culture, and sports plays in promoting friendship and understanding between the two peoples and advocated close bilateral cooperation in these fields within the framework of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh.

The two presidents pointed out the relations of friendship between the parliaments of the two countries and agreed to further expand contacts and exchanges of delegations between the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania and the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and H.M. Ershad exchanged detailed views on the current international situation. The two presidents noted with satisfaction the great closeness of their viewpoints on the world's main political and economic problems and stressed their countries strictly observe the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of forces, and the peaceful settling of disputes between states.

The two presidents expressed profound concern over the escalation of the arms race and assessed that a halt to this and a transition to disarmament are key issues for the contemporary world; they reiterated the determination of their countries to make further steady efforts, together with other peace-loving countries, to attain overall and total disarmament, both nuclear and conventional.

They also agreed to work together with other states to put an end to: conflicts and their escalation; the use and threat of force; interference in the domestic affairs of other countries; the deepening of the world economic crisis; and the worsening situation of the developing countries. They also stressed that every effort to halt the dangerous course of events toward armed conflicts and to resume the policy of peace and detente for the benefit of all states should be made. The two presidents stressed that the huge funds spent on arms production should be used for the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries.

President H.M. Ershad valued Romania's decision to unilaterally reduce armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 5 percent and its efforts to make effective progress in the field of disarmament.

The two presidents protested the continuation of nuclear arms tests and called for concrete measures to ban these tests which lead to greater tension and distrust in current international relations.

Romania and Bangladesh resolutely protest any steps conducive to the militarization of the outer space and support the idea that outer space should be used by all nations for peaceful purposes alone.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President H.M. Ershad examined the situation in Europe and stressed the need for all interested countres to work toward concluding a mutually acceptable agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe as a first step toward freeing the continent of all nuclear weapons.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President H.M. Ershad approved the creation of nuclear- and chemical-free areas of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness in various parts of the world through negotiations between interested parties.

The two presidents pointed to the efforts being made to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, in accordance with relevant UN decisions, and called for a passage to the implementation of these UN resolutions and the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean as soon as possible.

The two presidents stressed the great danger of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world and demanded a halt to all conflicts and solutions to all contentious problems solely through peaceful negotiations between the states involved.

The two presidents expressed the firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should be based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights -- including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO -- and guarantees for the security and independence of all peoples in that region.

The two heads of state expressed concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq which has caused big losses to both countries and endangers peace and security in that area. They called on Iraq and Iran to put an immediate end to hostilities and make all efforts to reach a peaceful, just, and honorable settlement of their dispute.

The two presidents resolutely protested any form of imperialist, colonialist, and racist policy of domination and oppression. Firmly condemning the South African regime's apartheid policy and its aggressive acts against neighboring countries, they reiterated their governments' full support and solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence, under the leadership of their legitimate representative SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The two presidents praised the political solution to the Cambodian situation for the benefit of the Cambodian people and the other peoples in that area, and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding in the region and throughout the world. In this respect, they stressed the need for national reconciliation between all forces in Cambodia, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country, and the creation of conditions for the Cambodian people to decide their destiny without any outside interference; the two presidents also stressed the need for strict observance of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and status as a neutral and nonaligned nation.

Examining the international economic situation, the presidents of the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh emphasized that an imperative prerequisite for the peace and security of nations and for the very future of mankind is the elimination of underdevelopment, the narrowing of gaps between rich and poor countries, and the establishment of a new world economic order. The two presidents called for a speedy resumption of global negotiations between developed and developing countries with a view to attaining concrete results for the benefit of all nations. Likewise, they called for the speedy implementation of the new program of action for the least developed countries and the special measures aimed at helping the most seriously affected developing countries.

In view of the fact that today all states and nations -- be they large or small -- are responsible for preserving peace and human civilization, Romania and Bangladesh firmly support the equal participation of all states in resolving the major problems facing contemporary mankind and a more active contribution from the developing and nonaligned countries to the cause of detente, cooperation, and peace.

The two heads of state believe steps should be taken to increase the United Nation's role in international relations and its contribution to ensuring peace and security, to peacefully solving differences between states, and to developing socioeconomic cooperation among the member-countries.

Romania and Bangladesh advocate firmer steps by the United Nations to adapt itself to the realities of the contemporary world and to the aspirations for peace, progress, and the free development of all nations.

The two heads of state valued the positive and active role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for independence and peace, for a new international economic order, to observe the principles of international law in relations between states, and to promote peace and cooperation. They expressed satisfaction with the success of the Eighth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Harare and appealed for greater unity and cohesion among nonaligned countries to attain their goal of building a better and more just world.

The two presidents emphasized the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation's (SAARC) role in developing cooperation among the respective states, consolidating their economic and political independence, ensuring their peoples and solving problems between them. President Nicolae Ceausescu valued the initiatives of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and shared President H.M. Ershad's hopes concerning SAARC.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and H.M. Ershad expressed profound satisfaction at the close and mutually advantageous international cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh and approved further expanding cooperation between the two states at the United Nations and its specialized institutions, within the Group of 77, and in other international forums, with a view to attaining common targets for the promotion of world peace, security, and cooperation.

The two presidents were satisfied over their talks and over the agreements and understandings reached during the visit, and were confidence that this visit will give new impetus to expanding friendly relations and consolidating cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed heartfelt gratitude to President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Mrs Raushan Ershad, and the people of Bangladesh for the warm reception and generous hospitality extended to them throughout their visit.

President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu invited the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Mrs Raushan Ershad to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO BURMA

AU192102 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Mar 87 p 4

["Communique on the Official Visit of Friendship Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu Paid to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma"]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, 14-16 March 1987, at the invitation of Sun Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of Burma, and Mme San Yu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were very interested in getting acquainted with the achievements of the Burmese people in the socioeconomic field. They visited historical and cultural objectives, and enjoyed a warm welcome from the government and people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, which shows the close ties of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

During the visit, the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu met with Ne Win, chairman of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party; the meeting took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu held official talks with San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, both officials addressed issues regarding the development of bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields, and had a useful exchange of views on the major international problems.

The two presidents examined the current stage and the prospects of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Burma, and decided that efforts should be made to continuously develop these relations, in accordance with the potential of the two countries' national economies.

The president of Romania and the president of Burma stressed the need for further efforts to promote trade and bilateral economic cooperation.

The two presidents shared the opinion that, in this respect, direct contacts between economic enterprises in Romania and Burma should be enhanced in order to identify fields of activity and objectives for economic cooperation in the future.

The exchange of views on international issues emphasized the concern for the current situation, which continues to be very serious and complex. The two presidents noted that the basic issues of our times are to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to proceed to effective disarmament measures, to prevent the danger of a nuclear war, and to ensure a lasting peace throughout the world.

The president of Romania and the president of Burma stressed the necessity for all the nations of the world to intensify their efforts to preserve international peace and security. In order to reach this goal, every country should strictly observe in their relations the principles of independence and national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, solving interstate conflicts and disputes solely through peaceful means, and nonrecourse to force or the threat of force.

The president of Romania and the president of Burma examined the international economic situation and stressed that eliminating underdevelopment, reducing the gaps between rich and poor countries, and establishing a new world economic order are imperative requirements for peace and security in the world.

Romania and Burma believe that actions should be taken to enhance the role of the United Nations so that this organization will become a more effective instrument in solving the problems of the international community, in ensuring peace and security, and in developing cooperation among the member countries.

The president of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, San Yu, expressed their satisfaction with the talks they held, believing them to make a valuable contribution toward expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed warm thanks to the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, San Yu, and to the friendly Burmese people for the warm welcome and the outstanding hospitality they enjoyed during the visit.

The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended to San Yu, president of the Socialist Repbulic of the Union of Burma, and to Mme San Yu and invitation to pay an official visit to the SR of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Rangoon, 16 March 1987

MIU DOBRESCU ADDRESS AT UCY ANNIVERSARY

AU240928 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Mar 87 p 4

[Speech by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and trade union leader, at solemn meeting marking 65th anniversary of the Union of Communist Youth and the 30th anniversary of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, held in Bucharest 21 March]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: We are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and the 30th anniversary of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania [UCSAR], events of great significance in the struggle waged by our country's youth to achieve their ideals of freedom and progress, with feelings of profound pride and recognition toward our glorious party and toward Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Through his decisive and determined contribution we link the creation and consolidation of the revolutionary youth organization in Romania.

Paying homage today to Romania's young generation, the thoughts of most fervent love, great esteem and appreciation, and profound respect of the more than 7 million trade union members in our homeland and of the whole nation are turning, full of recognition, to the fearless communist fighter, the great hero of our nation, the leader of Socialist Romania today and the Communist Romania of tomorrow, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's excellent virtues as a revolutionary militant, his profound and renewing thinking, and his determination in action asserted themselves during the difficult years of illegality, thus outlining the personality of the ingenious founder of modern socialist Romania; to his name we link the greatest achievements throughout the history of our homeland and its tremendous prestige in the ranks of the world countries and peoples.

We want to pay warm homage to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, an excellent example of a communist patriot and militant. During the harsh period of the struggle against the unjust rule of the bourgeois-landlord system, together with the fearless communist fighter Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, she was in the forefront of the great class struggle for national and social liberation. [paragraph continues]

We pay homage for her priceless contribution today to the formulation and implementation of our country's socioeconomic programs and to the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

On this festivity, we convey workers greetings, on behalf of the trade unions in our country, to the UCY and to all young people in our homeland who, educated by the party and enjoying the fatherly and particular concern of the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are active on the front of socialist construction. Their efforts leave deep imprints on the edifice and great construction of the new system which we are building in our homeland.

On this anniversary, the trade unions in our homeland pledge before you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, that, by always following your example-setting life and activity, they will act with revolutionary responsibility, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, to commendably implement the great targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress, and to increase the contribution by trade unions to the great work of raising Romania to the highest pinnacles of progress and socialist and communist civilization.

OPREA TALKS WITH SFRY KOSOVO PROVINCE OFFICIAL

AU252033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/3/1987 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Nazmi Mustafa, chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, held talks on March 25.

They evoked the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia which have developed on multiple planes in keeping with understandings reached during bilateral summit meetings and talks. New possibilities were examined to amplify cooperation and specialization in production, to expand technico-scientific collaboration, broaden and diversify Romanian-Yugoslav trade exchanges, with the Kosovo Province too, in mutual benefit.

MIKULIC BEGINS VISIT TO FRG, MEETS LEADERS

Talks With Kohl

LD261504 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] The FRG will support the proposal to increase Yugoslav exports to EC markets. Bonn has also shown understanding for the need to reschedule Yugoslav debts on a long-term basis. This was the gist of talks between West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President of the FEC Branko Mikulic, in Bonn today. Here is a report by Radio Sarajevo correspondent Enes Musabasic:

[Musabasic] Upon his arrival in Bonn, Branko Mikulic and his host Chancellor Kohl held talks regarding bilateral issues and the current international situation. It was stressed during the talks that Yugoslav-German relations are good and important for relations both in Europe, and in the world. Both sides expressed a desire, reiterated by both Kohl and Mikulic in a statement made after the talks, to continue the dialogue and to make their contacts more frequent.

Branko Mikulic stressed that, contrary to what some papers have reported, he has come to Bonn to talk about all aspects of cooperation and issues of interest to both countries as an equal partner. Among the bilateral issues, which Chancellor Kohl and FEC President Branko Mikulic discussed, were the possibilities for increasing bilateral trade with special emphasis on the possibilities for joint investment, industrial cooperation and, in particular, cooperation and joint ventures in third markets. In this context the Yugoslav side informed the German delegation about a number of projects for joint investment and joint ventures in third markets.

During the talks the German delegation expressed support for Yugoslavia's efforts to resolve its economic difficulties and showed understanding for Yugoslavia's demand for rescheduling its debts. The FRG also supports Yugoslavia's demands concerning its relations with the EEC and the need to increase Yugoslav exports to EEC markets.

Chancellor Kohl and Branko Mikulic also discussed the status and position of 600,000 Yugoslav citizens who live and work in the FRG. As both sides agreed, these people should serve as a bridge for consolidating overall cooperation and relations between the two countries.

During the portion of the talks devoted to international issues, Chancellor Kohl and FEC President Branko Mikulic focused their attention on the current international situation and East-West relations, while both sides expressed a desire to see the process of detente enhanced and all international problems solved at the negotiating table. The West German delegation placed particular stress on Yugoslavia's role in both the nonaligned movement, and in the CSCE process within the group of European nonaligned and neutral countries.

Later today FEC President Branko Mikulic will have talks with West German businessmen. This evening Chancellor Kohl will give dinner for his guest. Toasts will be exchanged on this occasion.

Meets Businessmen

LD262119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Mar (TANJUG) — In 2 hours of talks with leading West German businessmen, FEC President Branko Mikulic stressed Yugoslavia's determination to persist with the course of introducing realistic economics, and strengthening commodity production and the market. Taking part in the talks, in addition to some 150 West German businessmen, were 11 top figures from important Yugoslav economic organizations. [passage omitted]

The FEC president stressed that the Yugoslav Goverment delegation had not come to Bonn to beg for cooperation but, instead, to conduct talks as equals on questions of mutual interest. "We are offering cooperation," Mukulic said, "and we will be pleased if there exists reciprocal interest, and if not, we will cooperate as much as we can."

Mikulic assessed that the economic situation in Yugoslavia is showing contradictory tendencies. Along with a growth in the national product there is high inflation. Structural problems are hampering us, such as the imbalance in supply and demand, he said, and he also noted difficulties with the repayment of foreign debt and inappropriate monetary and credit policies.

Yugoslavia has, according to Mikulic, made a start on the radical introduction of financial discipline within the framework of changes in the economic system, concentrating on commodity production, the market, the consolidation of the economic independence of enterprises and their accountability for the results of their business operations.

Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia has no alternative and that it must persist on this course, despite the fact that there may be more protests. They do not, however, he said, pose a threat to the stability of the country. "We would never think of resolving these problems by using the police or any other form of force. We have no reason to do this," Mikulic stressed.

Yugoslavia remains free, independent and nonaligned, said the FEC president.

Speaking about relations with the Economic Community, Mikulic noted that "our friends in the Community" show a principled interest for the preservation of such a position by Yugoslavia, but when talks on specific issues begin, they show an inadequate willingness to assist Yugoslavia in the realization of its stabilization program.

Mikulic assessed that in today's talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl he had found understanding, which will also contribute to understanding within the framework of the European Community. It is essential to facilitate the increase of exports to the Community so that Yugoslavia can regularly repay foreign claims and secure the funds for the modernization of its economy. [passage omitted]

Discusses Issues With Genscher

LD270954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, this morning started talks on international political themes and bilateral relations.

Mikulic received Genscher at the Gymnich Castle near Bonn, where the Yugoslav premier is staying during his visit to the FRG.

East-West relations, questions of arms control, in particular negotiations between the two superpowers on eliminating nuclear missiles from Europe, the activities of the nonaligned movement and the resumption of the Vienna CSCE talks are expected to be the main themes of the Mikulic-Genscher talks.

This morning Mikulic will meet with Philipp Jenninger, speaker of the West German Parliament, and Johannes Rau, vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

This afternoon Mikulic will hold talks with representatives of Yugoslavs in the FRG and leaders of Yugoslav economic organizations in this country.

TANJUG VIEWS MEDIA REACTION TO MIKULIC INTERVIEW

LD251547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 25 Mar 87

[By TANJUG Editor Stevan Cordas]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The interview with FEC President Branko Mikulic by the FRG weekly DER SPIEGEL received great publicity in the world press, radio, and television. The majority of world media reported the interview fairly and objectively. The emphasis was placed on Mikulic's assessments of the sociopolitical and economic situation in Yugoslavia, the functioning of the system of self-management, the dept problem, and finally, the prime minister's optimism about Yugoslavia's ability to emerge from the current economic crisis.

However, not everybody reported the interview in the same way. Although the premier's replies to DER SPIEGEL were very concise and clear, elements of the foreign media manipulated part of the interview, to say the least, and distorted the facts by doing what is simply inadmissable in journalism -- that is, they even distorted the very words spoken by the president.

Journalist ethics have been deliberately violated and preference given to flagrant, sinister propaganda.

What did Branko Mikulic actually say to DER SPIEGEL?

Asked if the authors of the memorandum were the enemies of the state, the FEC president said:

"I don't want to speak in general terms. However, there is no doubt there are people behind it whose intentions toward Yugoslavia are malicious, who want to see it destabilized, and who are in collusion with certain reactionary centers abroad.

"You see, you usually refer to these people as Yugoslav dissidents. For instance, you have mentioned Djilas."

[DER SPIEGEL] It is clear you do not like him.

Branko Mikulic: "It is not a question of liking him."

[DER SPIEGEL] Fair enough, you have returned his passport but his books still cannot be published in Yugoslavia.

Branko Mikulic: "Since we have mentioned Djilas, to me personally, he is a traitor to his country par excellence. Look at the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which clearly indicates that the CIA was behind the organized publication of his book "The New Class" in the United States. I can show you that the same links exist in the case of others."

[DER SPIEGEL] If they are the enemies of the state, what are you going to do about them? Are you going to take a firm line as before?

Branko Mikulic: "Well, as you can see, we are openly reporting their platforms so that the public can draw their own conclusions. If they organize themselves to destroy the constitutional system we shall take appropriate measures, just as your government would in the same situation in your country.

"What action would you take against the Communist if they were to threaten to take over power in your country?"

[DER SPIEGEL] They are allowed to stand for elections but they are always badly defeated.

Branko Mikulic: "And how come they are forbidden to work in public administration — we are talking about civil liberties? Everyone should look to his own affairs.

"Nobody should be under the illusion either in this country or abroad that we would allow anyone to destroy the constitutional system in Yugoslavia. We make no secret of this and we will use all means to prevent this, you may be sure of that.

"It is written in our Constitution that we cannot accept a dialogue on this — that is whether Yugoslavia remains a federal state of not."

[DER SPIEGEL] When you say that you will fight using all means, does this mean that more Yugoslav dissident will be put in prison?

Branko Mikulic: "I did not say that we will use all means to fight against them, I actually said that we will defend the constitutional system using all means, and those people in so far as they affect Yugoslavia, cannot themselves pose a threat to the constitutional system in Yugoslavia. They could if they were to get support from some foreign power, or if they were to organize themselves with the aim of destroying the constitutional order — which means expecting assistance from a foreign power — this we will not permit."

[DER SPIEGEL] By saying by "all means" does that imply the Army?

Branko Mikulic: "I said using all means, and that means using all the means at our disposal to defend the constitutional system, including the Army. No one should have any illusions about this."

A journalist from the UK agency REUTER reported the following: "FEC President Branko Mikulic, and an Army general, reacting to the strikes and wave of unrest, warned that they will not allow the disturbances to bring about the destruction of the communist system in the country..."

ARBEITER ZEITUNG concluded that: "Minister President [as received] Branko Mikulic also threatened the angry workers that he would, with the aid of the Army if necessary, break the resistance to the recently adopted law on blocking wages."

While Radio Paris told its listeners that: "FEC President Branko Mikulic has told DER SPIEGEL that the Army will intervene if the Yugoslav system comes under threat with the continuing strikes and unrest."

Reading these reports it is not difficult to conclude that objective reporting has been replaced by crude manipulation of information. Individual journalists commented maliciously on part of the interview and linked it in a politically calculated way to the work stoppages in some Yugoslav collectives, even though this is not what was said in the interview with the SPIEGEL journalists. Furthermore, the term work stoppage was not used once on that occasion. Moreover, well prepared for the interview with our premier, DER SPIEGEL journalists were only too well aware of the fact that the conflict situations in Yugoslavia are solved democratically in the collectives themselves, and not by the use of force. This is well-known by all foreign reporters in Yugoslavia and by other experts on the situation in our country, if, of course, they are well-intentioned.

However, in this case it is clear that the topics were altered. Certain journalists by employing familiar political acrobatics, endeavored to distract the attention of the world public from the FEC president's clear message that Yugoslavia will be defended by all means if there are links between individuals in the country and reactionary circles abroad, including terrorist, Ustasha, Chetnik, and other hostile emigre groups, whose aim is to overthrow the constitutional order in the SFRY. It is well-known that Yugoslavia has been the victim of international terrorism as the following facts indicate:

One hundred and four attacks have been carried out on diplomatic, consular, and other SFRY missions abroad with weapons and explosives, which have left six diplomatic workers dead, and several dozen injured. Several other Yugoslav citizens or loyal emigres have also been killed in similar attacks.

Can anyone therefore doubt that the constitutional order would be defended against those who would organize themselves with help from abroad in order to destroy it?

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD262022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia's foreign-policy actions in the coming period will be characterised by maximal efforts for peace, independence, general emancipation and social progress as well as for democratising international political and economic relations, it was emphasized in a communique issued today on yesterday's session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

A particular importance goes to building a more favourable climate for solving crisis foci and other major international problems as well as to a further development of all-round cooperation with all countries on the basis of the U.N. Charter principles, it was evaluated.

This implies paying priority attention to the movement of the non-aligned countries as an essential mainstay and content of Yugoslavia's overall appearance, thus covering its most active participation in all actions of the movement and its giving a constant contribution to the affirmation of political movement of non-alignment as an independent, non-bloc, global and constructive factor in international relations today, it was also emphasized.

The session emphasized the lasting character of Yugoslavia's orientation to promote in a steady and all-round way its cooperation with neighbouring countries. Readiness for and concrete engagement by all countries in the region in establishing goodneighbourship relation — implying respect for the U.N. Charter principles and the Helsinki Final Act — would be the best contribution to growing a stronger climate of mutual trust, to solving open problems and creating more stable relations in the region, it was pointed out.

It is this basis and in such an atmosphere that more favourable solutions, on principles grounds, will be easier to find as well as for the dissatisfying position of parts of Yugoslavia's peoples in neighbouring countries, the Presidency considered.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia laid special stress on the significance of strengthening Yugoslavia's cooperation with other countries in a way leading to creating possibilities for a stepped-up economic and technological upward development of Yugoslavia's economy and to strengthening Yugoslavia's independence that way.

WORKERS IN SKOPJE END WORK STOPPAGE, RESUME SHIFT

LD261529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Skopje, 26 Mar (TANJUG) — Over 150 first shift workers in the final basic organization of associated labor, which operates as a part of the Treska-Mebel work organization of Skopje, resumed work today after a stoppage yesterday in protest against low personal incomes.

Personal incomes of people employed in this work organization, which for the past 2 years has been operating with losses, were affected by the restrictive intervention laws. As a result, this month's wages were lower by 30 percent. The workers have agreed that only through hard work will higher wages be achieved.

CROATIAN TU'S DISCUSS INTERVENTION LAW

LD231821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] The Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation today in Zagreb discussed the draft changes and addenda to the Yugoslav social compact on income and accepted information on the stances of the Croatian trade unions on the application of the FEC intervention law. Here is a report by Branimir Bilic:

[Bilac] The main reasons for the objections to the draft changes to the social compact on income are the implementation of the new law on overall revenue from 1 July this year and the stances of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee which give priority to the payment of personal incomes over other social commitments and demand that the worker can ensure his existence from his personal income. Objections coming from associated labor relate to the confusion in associated labor organizations because of the frequent legal changes in the system, and to the request for the need for greater clarity in the text of the social compact, and for the dropping of cliche-ridden political terms, which no one understands.

A series of other objections were also taken into consideration by members of the coordinating committee for income, which will be reiterated at the federal coordinating meeting. All this is because of the need for the agreement to secure a uniform system throughout the country, especially in the part regulating the distribution of disposable income where, with unified criteria, the operation of realistic economic categories is ensured.

The assessments and stances of the Croatian trade unions about the FEC intervention laws warn of the great difficulties in associated labor and in the social activities sector, expressed in work stoppages, the rejection of pay packets and demands for collective manifestations [istup] organized by the trade unions. There was also a warning about the illogicality and unacceptability of the FEC adopting a decision about increasing the prices of many products only a few days after the adoption of the intervention measures. In the Croatian trade unions they are stressing that the question of responsibility must be raised for all those who, instead of order, responsibility and peace, desire disorder, irresponsibility and disturbances amongst workers. The estimation is that the dissatisfaction of workers when they receive their personal incomes can be expected to continue, so the trade unions are demanding changes to those parts of the law that give adverse and undesired effects.

SERBIAN, SLOVENE TU'S VIEW INTERVENTION LAW

AU251736 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 87 p 8

[M. Petric report: "The Law on Incomes Outside Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Slovene Trade Unions Council, led by Miha Ravnik, president of the council, has been on a working visit to the Trade Unions of Serbia since yesterday. Novica Filipovic, president of the Serbian Trade Unions Council, informed the guests about topical tasks, in which the trade unions are currently involved. The two sides also expressed the opinion that successful cooperation between the two republics' unions could be improved and broadened. [passage omitted]

As far as the intervention regulations are concerned, said Milan Vicentic, member of the Serbian Trade Unions Presidium, we found ourselves in a very unenviable position, just like many others. In some places these measures cause misunderstandings, objective difficulties, while in some cases they have politically damaging effects. [passage omitted]

The main objections to the intervention regulations are that they are not selective; they do not distinguish between organizations that behaved responsibly in the distribution of incomes and others; they do not take into account the character of production such as production in agriculture, tourism, and construction; nor do they take into account the position of organizations earning income. Before introducing these measures, the FEC and the SFRY Assembly should have introduced, Vicentic pointed out, the measures which would solve the problem of inflation, exports, and the functioning of the market. [passage omitted]

The Slovene Trade Union's estimate is that there will be many problems with this kind of "wage" determination, which in fact have already started. Up until now because of the introduction of the intervention law, there have been 50 registered strikes in Slovenia and 20 work stoppages since the middle of March alone. In view of the fact that these regulations have been introduced "overnight" without the necessary preparation for them, the Slovene Trade Unions, according to Ravnik, "do now know how they will behave in the future," although they are very concerned about all the reactions of associated labor organizations. [passage omitted]

CROAT ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD210047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 20 Mar (TANJUG) — In the first months of this year in Yugoslavia the envisaged goals of socioeconomic development are not being realized, stressed Antun Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly at a joint session of all the chambers of the highest representational body of this republic. Speaking about the basic characteristics and topical problems of economic trends in Croatia at the beginning of 1987, Milovic underlined that the deepening of unfavorable trends in many sectors of social reproduction may pose a threat to the realisation of the established aims and tasks this year and up to the end of the mid-term period.

To stabilize the economic currents we have orientated ourselves toward growth in production, opening up the process of qualitative changes in the economy and society, the complete removal of the causes of inflation and the slowing down of the rise in prices, as the four key tasks, said Milovic, assessing at the same time that these expectations have not been fulfilled.

Amongst the data on economic trends it is noteworthy that in the past 2 months in Croatia industrial production has increased by 5.4 percent in comparison with the same period last year. At the same time there has been a significant increase in the volume of final consumption. Retail trade in January was up 4 percent and the payments for investments for fixed assets were up 13 percent over one year ago; growth is also recorded in the share of gross personal incomes in realized income, and there is a drop in the accumulative capability of the economy, which in "net" terms is reduced to 0.2 percent.

Particularly dynamic growth is being registered in personal incomes. During a period of stagnation in labor productivity, the volume of personal incomes was increased in 1986 in comparison with the previous year by 12 percent in real terms, and the average personal income per employee by 9.8 percent. Similar tendencies continued in January of this year, when the volume of paid personal incomes was 9 percent greater in real terms than at the beginning of 1986.

Strong inflationary pressures were carried over into this year. Thus in February, in comparison with December, retail prices in Croatia rose by 15.3 percent, and the cost of living by 16.2 percent. [passage omitted]

Milovic dwelled in particular on the package of intervention laws in the area of personal expenditure. According to previous statistics of the Social Accountancy Service, 806 organizations in the republic, employing 165,847 people, paid out in 1986 44.7 billion dinars more than the estimates of the intervention laws. Payment levels were exceeded in January by 5,735, or 43 percent, of the total number of beneficiaries of social funds, with 716,962 workers. It follows from this that these beneficiaries of social funds should reduce their present monthly personal income rate by about 10 percent.

The Executive Council of the Assembly contends that the implementation of the intervention laws should not be put at risk, but that changes should be proposed to the parts which are causing opposite and undesirable effects to the established aims of the economic policy, said Antun Milovic.

Vilim Mul, republican secretary for internal affairs, then briefed the delegates of all three chambers in detail on the state of security in the past year and drew their attention to some aspects of the current political and security situation in Croatia. He specified that the economic and political situations in the country, as well as international political trends, have a direct effect on the security and political situation in this republic.

The hostile public activity last year was characterized by a more prominent decrease in all manifestations [as received], said Mulc. However, we should warn that in the structure of manifestations increasingly prominent are the ones which express dissatisfaction with the current sociopolitical situation, as are more frequent attacks on the self-managing concept, the personality of Comrade Tito, monuments of the national liberation war and state symbols.

At the same time, the hostile emigration continued to strengthen all the aspects of anti-Yugoslav subversive activity, with the focus of terrorism, which emigre organizations conceal to greater or lesser extent by a so-called political struggle against the system in our country. There also exists attempts to link up the Ustasha and the Albanian emigration, and recently those of the Ustasha and the Chetniks.

The republican secretary for internal affairs also discussed the activity of the bourgeois right, which tries to take advantage of the present moment for powerful attacks on the basic elements of the system. They lay the main blame on the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the AVNOJ postulates (Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia), and the results of our socialist revolution. There is an increasing number of attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, security organs, judiciary, and so forth.

Trying to fit in such tendencies, Croat nationalists are looking for a formula for the reaffirmation of their own platform, stronger mutual integration and broader gatherings. Such an activity is carried out by the previously sentenced nationalists, who demand in various ways to be allowed to act in public.

Of course, some Croat nationalists do not give up the already well-established contacts and connections with certain emigre groupings and exponents of the most reactionary circles abroad and especially the hostile individuals and institutions that take refuge behind so-called humanitarian organizations. In Mulc's opinion, the phenomenon of nationalism, which has lately been more prominent among a part of young people, has not continued with the same intensity last year; this is undoubtedly a result of joint efforts and activities of training and educational institutions and other subjective forces.

Despite attempts to intensify and considerably broaden the activity from positions of Croat and Serbian nationalisms, we note, Mulc added, that grounds for such hostile activity have been restricted by last year's political action of the LC and other subjects. However, the security situation in the SR of Croatia continues to suffer from the activity from positions of Albanian nationalism.

Discussing the activities of religious communities, Mulc noted that on the whole it remained within the religious framework. However, reactionary individuals, mainly in the Roman Catholic and the Serbian Orthodox Churches, do not renounce those activities whose aim is the politicization on the basis of clerico-nationalism, particularly with regard to young people. It is astonishing to see how some people persistently refuse to renounce pleading for so-called church "dignitaries" besmirched through cooperation with the Ustasha and Chetnik movements or the enemy. In this way, for instance, discussions on Stepinac, Velimirovic, and others are imposed on us.

Drawing attention to the growth of crime, Mulc informed the delegates that in 1986 4.5 percent more criminal offenses were recorded than in 1985. The highest increase was recorded in economic offenses, 13.4 percent, followed by an 8.5 percent increase in offenses against security of public transportation; while general crime, which represents 76 percent of crime as a whole, went up by 2.9 percent. A 24.6 percent decrease was recorded in a number of criminal acts of a political nature.

Especially worrying is the fact that the increasing number of such offenses is found in the organs that are most responsible for taking legal measures against such phenomena. Lack of scruples among the individuals has assumed such proportions that bribery has become public.

Mulc stressed in the end that all the culprits of the most serious criminal acts in the SR of Croatia have been exposed, and that the Internal Affairs service will consistently follow the course of the LCY in its struggle against the ever increasing crime and hostile activities. [passage omitted]

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DEBATES ALBANIAN CHAUVINISM

LD260329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Skopje, March 25 (TANJUG) — Assembly of Macedonia delegates today warned of hostile actions by Albanian chauvinists and separatists in western parts of the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, where a section of the Albanian nationality live.

A debate in the Assembly pointed to a direct link between Albanian chauvinism and separatism and Albanian emigration abroad, various services in the People's Republic of Albania and the counter-revolution in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Albanian separatists in Macedonia employ various methods to drive out Macedonians from parts of the republic. One of them being to buy up property and houses from Macedonians at high at times extremely high prices. [punctuation as received]

The delegates also pointed out the existence of separate schools for Albanian and Macedonian children, which facilitates the actions of Albanian chauvinists.

POZDERAC ADDRESSES VOJVODINA POLITICAL AKTIV

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[Z. Serences report: "Stronger System From Its Foundation"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 13 Mar — Due to the imprecision of some norms or articles in the normative part of the Constitution we have become so skillful that, on the basis of the Constitution, more or less everybody has been operating in the way that suited him best and strictly according to the rule that most suited certain structures, circles, republics, and provinces, said Hamdija Pozderac, member of the SFRY Presidency, addressing the Vojvodina political aktiv on the forthcoming constitutional changes.

Enumerating reasons for changes, Pozderac said:

"We are proceeding with changes to the Constitution in order to increase the political system's ability to absorb and to promote the processes of basing production increasingly on accelerated scientific and technological developments, and because of the need for the political system to be flexible, elastic, and open to new ideas of socialist self-managing democracy." [passage omitted]

"One should be ready," stressed Pozderac, "for discussions with all those who are willing to further build on the basic achievements of our revolution." [passage omitted]

"One should create a calm and sober atmosphere and must not allow discussions that would question the postulates established by the principles of the Constitution. This is fundamental, stressed Pozderac. No change in the normative part of the Constitution must question the basic principles and basic postulates of the SFRY Constitution. This should be the starting position of all those who also want to participate in discussions about the maximum land holding, about the formation of a third SFRY Assembly Chamber, as well as about the seven articles of the normative part of the Constitution, on which one should conduct a calm and sober discussion and evaluate whether there is anything in them that is a burden and that makes the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and the Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina difficult, or not. If such things exist, they should be removed, but if they do not, then one should accept the provisions of the Constitution as regulated in those articles, and not make statements before these problems are even discussed." [passage omitted]

VOJVODINA LC STATUTE COORDINATED WITH SERBIAN LC, LCY

LD121812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 Mar (TANJUG) — The statute of Vojvodina LC has been coordinated with the statutes of the Serbian LC and the LCY. A decision to this effect has been passed by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee following necessary sociopolitical activity, which started immediately after the 13th LCY Congress.

A number of articles in the Vojvodina LC statute have either been changed or amended, including Article 2 which now reads as follows: On the basis of the programs, statutes and the policy of the LCY and the Serbian LC and in accordance with the sociopolitical, economic, cultural and national conditions and needs of the SAP of Vojvodina's development on the basis of socialist self-management, the Vojvodina LC independently develops its policy and determines its ideopolitical standpoints and tasks and is responsible for their fulfilment to the working class, the working people, the nations and nationalities of Vojvodina, the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia, to its membership and to the bodies and organs of the Serbian LC and the LCY.

The amended Article 3 says that, in accordance with the principles of equal position, equal rights and responsibilities in the LCY, Vojvodina LC, its members, organizations, organs and bodies have the right and duty to take an active and creative part in the development of the LCY united policy and its consistent implementation. The bodies and organs of Vojvodina LC are fully and directly responsible to their membership, the LCY and its bodies and organs for its independently-formulated policies.

Article 20 of Vojvodina LC statute has been amended by the following provision: "If the LCY Central Committee warns Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee of deviations, of the failure to implement its programs, decisions and stances or of activity opposed to the LCY standpoints and policy, the Provincial Committee of Vojvodina LC is expected to take stands about the issue and to inform the LCY Central Committee about them. Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee will act in the same way if the warning comes from Serbian LC Central Committee."

The amended Article 32 stipulates that a decision about disbanding a basic LC organization is the purview of the municipal or other corresponding committee, while under Article 33 the Provincial Committee of Vojvodina LC can, at its presidium's proposal, disband a municipal or city committee. The Provincial Committee of Vojvodina LC must inform both the Serbian LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee about its decision to disband a municipal or city committee.

Now that the Vojvodina LC statute has been harmonized with the statutes of the LCY and the statutes of Serbian LC, the municipal committees of Vojvodina LC have to coordinate the statutory resolutions of Vojvodina LC organizations with the statutes of Vojvodina LC, Serbian LC and the LCY. This work is expected to be completed shortly.

It is stressed in the Provincial Committee that in this way a conducive climate will be created for the LC's more efficient ideopolitical action, for the consolidation of democratic relations and for raising the level of responsibility which each LC member, organization and organ will be expected to carry for the LC policy and its implementation.

BRIEFS

DEBTS TO KUWAIT REFINANCED — Kuwait, March 25 (TANJUG) — Agreements on the refinancing of the National Bank of Yugoslavia debts to Kuwait financial institutions, amounting to a total of around 190 million dollars, were signed here today. The refinancing was carried out on the basis of a document on the consolidation of Yugoslav debts, signed by the governments of fifteen developed countries and Kuwait. The arrangement was signed on behalf of the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company (KFTCIC) by KFTCIC deputy director-general Yusuf al-Hasavi and on behalf of the National Bank of Yugoslavia by bank Vice-Governor Boris Knote. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1853 GMT 25 Mar 87 LD]